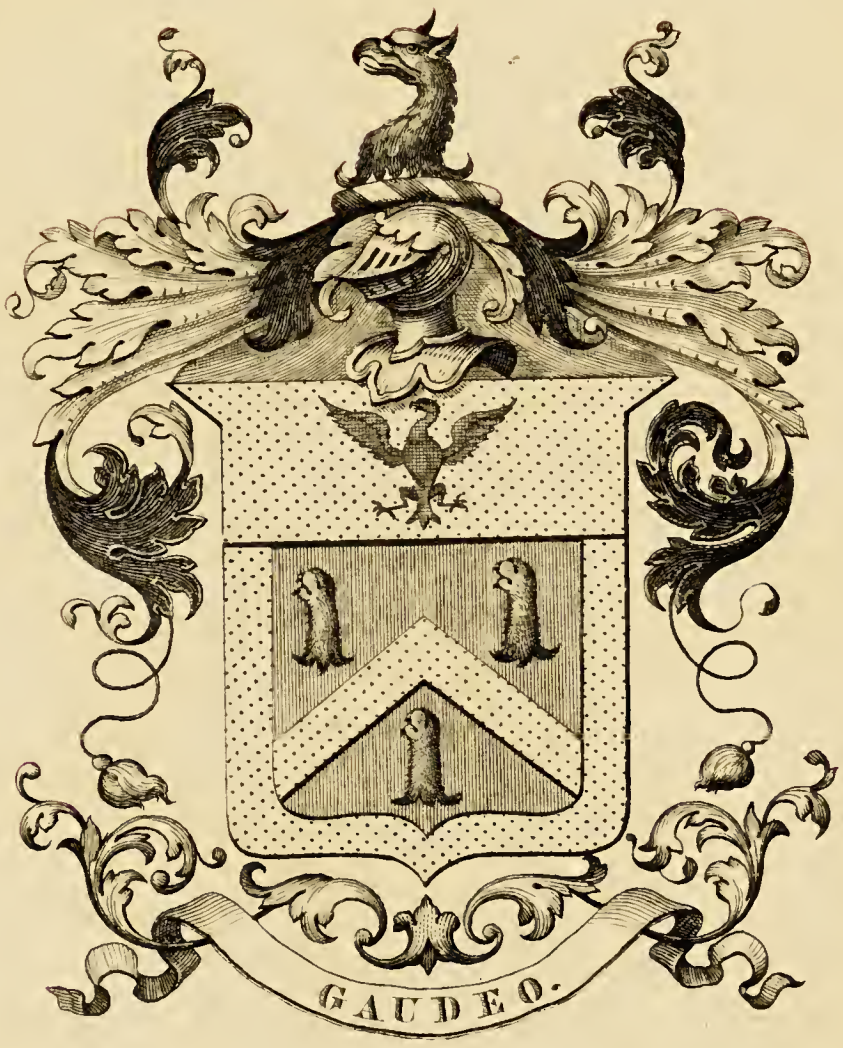
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MEMOIRS

OF

JOHN FOTHERGILL, M.D. &c.

BY

John Coakley Lettsom.

THE FOURTH EDITION.



Fittler sculp.

LONDON,
Printed for C. Dilly.
1786.

ВРЭОВ

JOHN CARLETT BROWN

PREFACE.

IN 1781 a ſelection of Dr. FOTHERGILL's Works was publiſhed by Dr. *John Elliott*, entitled "*A Complete Col-*" *lection of the Medical and Philoſophical* "*Works of* JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D. &c." to which was prefixed an Account of his Life in twenty octavo pages.

The late Dr. *William Hird*, of *Leeds* in *Yorkſhire*, publiſhed in 1781 "*An Affectionate* "*Tribute to the Memory of* Dr. FOTHER-" GILL," in quarto, containing twenty-nine pages.

Dr. *Gilbert Thompſon*, of *London*, read before the Society of Phyſicians, who conducted the Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, now extended to ſix volumes, and of which Society Dr. FOTHERGILL

 was

was Preſident at the time of his deceaſe, "*Memoirs of the Life, and a View of the* "*Character of the late* Dr. JOHN FOTHER-"GILL," which was publiſhed in 1782. It contains forty-five octavo pages.

About the year 1766 a number of Phyſicians, ſelected from the Licentiates, formed themſelves into a Society, which has been uninterruptedly kept up, and the number of its members have gradually increaſed. At their meetings Medical communications are introduced, and uſually a Memoir is read by a member, voluntarily according with the requeſt of the Society.

At the time of Dr. FOTHERGILL's death he was Preſident likewiſe of this Society, and as it was well known that he had long favoured me with his acquaintance, and permitted me to reſide with him, both in town and in his annual retreat into the country, I was requeſted to lay before this Society ſome account of their deceaſed Preſident.

My

My gratitude and inclination coincided with their wiſhes. In my infancy I croſſed the *Atlantic*, and in the ſixth year of my age acquired the parental friendſhip of his brother, the pious and benevolent *Samuel Fothergill:* he was my guardian, directed my education, and bequeathed me to the protection of a phyſician, deſervedly reputed one of the firſt ornaments of the age. My medical creation was his, and my ſucceſs in life, the reſult. I heſitated not to fulfil the wiſhes of the Society, of which I was a member, and read before them *Some Account of the Life of Dr. Fothergill*, at their meetings, held *July* the 17th and *October* the 23d, 1782.

As no complete Collection of the Writings of this celebrated Phyſician had been given to the Public, I felt myſelf, under the obligations of gratitude and affection, impelled to fulfil this poſthumous debt in an elegant and correct edition of his Works, both in quarto and octavo, to each of which was prefixed *Some Account of Dr.* FOTHERGILL's *Life.* To ſuit readers in

general, who might not be inclined to purchaſe the Works at large, the ſame *Account* was printed ſeparately.

This *Account* having been for ſome time out of print, I have been induced to make a new edition, which may be properly conſidered as the fourth, now publiſhed under the title of "*Memoirs of* JOHN FOTHERGILL, *M. D.* &c." As expence has never been an object of conſideration with me in whatever concerns the memory of my deceaſed friend, I have embelliſhed it with Engravings of the Heads of ſome of thoſe perſons who were the more early aſſociates and friends of his youth.

I have lately collected ſome materials for adding a volume of Memoirs with Engravings of his later aſſociates, the publication of which will depend upon contingencies, which prevent me at preſent from aſcertaining how far my inclination may be fulfilled.

I am

I am particularly desirous of introducing some Memoirs of Dr. *Benjamin Franklin*, which probably may appear in a second volume, should the information I expect from *America* render those materials I have already collected, sufficiently interesting for public inspection.

J. C. LETTSOM.

For my own part, when I recollect what I have loſt in him, the ſenſible, firm, and upright friend, the able, honeſt, and experienced phyſician, the pleaſing inſtructive companion of a ſocial hour, expreſſion fails me.

FOTHERGILL'S LIFE OF RUSSELL.

Amiſi enim, amiſi vitæ meæ Teſtem,
Reſtorem, Magiſtrum.

PLIN SEC.

ЯРГОБ



JOHN FOTHERGILL MD. F.R.S.

Cui suas artes, sua dona laetus
Et herbam et Venae salientis ictum
Scire concessit, celerem et medendi
Delius usum.

From a Bust in the Possession of D.r Lettsom

MEMOIRS

OF

JOHN FOTHERGILL, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

Read before the MEDICAL SOCIETY of LONDON,
July 17, and October 23, 1782.

THOUGH the admiration which an elevated character excites, may be diminiſhed by familiar intercourſe; yet that affection which virtue begets, and that reſpect which mental ſuperiority inſpires, are as permanent as the cauſes which produced them. You, Gentlemen, who recently enjoyed the converſation of our late Preſident, will call to mind the dignity with which he conveyed eaſy communication that never tired, becauſe it always improved; and, with painful recollection,

regret that our once honoured aſſociate is no more!

But he that feels the loſs of a friend to whom he owed the obligation of uſeful inſtruction, or remembers the ſalutary aid that renewed the vigour of health, or that generoſity which averts the miſery of families and individuals, naturally wiſhes, and wiſhes with ardour, to revive in the page of hiſtory, virtues which were thus inceſſantly directed to the advantage and happineſs of mankind. In attempting before you this grateful taſk, while I feel with concern how unequal my abilities are to my own wiſhes, or may be to your expectations, I truſt to your indulgence, where biographical relation muſt be ſo inadequate to the zeal of friendſhip.

JOHN FOTHERGILL, the father of the deceaſed phyſician of the ſame name, was born at Wenſleydale, in Yorkſhire, in the year 1676, and was a member of the religious ſociety now generally denominated Quakers. He reſided at Carr-End, the family

mily eſtate of a preceding generation, where our late Preſident Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL was born, on the eighth of March 1712: he was one of many children; though not the only one, who in early life exhibited inſtance of genius and ſuperior underſtanding.

His mother was the daughter of Thomas Hough, a perſon of fortune, who reſided near Frodſham, in Cheſhire, from under whoſe care he was placed at ſchool in the ſame town, where he continued till his twelfth year, and was afterwards removed to Sedberg-School, in Yorkſhire, then and ſince famous for claſſical literature and mathematics. That his progreſs here was conſiderable, I may ſafely aſſert, as the late Gilbert Thompſon, near Warrington, whoſe memory I have many motives to value, and whoſe learning and judgment no perſon who has been under his tuition can doubt, told me, that he was his ſchool-fellow, and in the ſame claſſes, but that he never was able to riſe above him, though conſtantly excited by a ſpirited emulation to obtain that ſuperiority.

About his ſixteenth year, when his ſchool education was finiſhed, he was placed with Benjamin Bartlett, an eminent apothecary at Bradford, in Yorkſhire; who before had been the tutor of Dr. Hillary, and ſince of Dr. Chorley; and whoſe amiable manners and exemplary conduct had conferred upon him the character of a good man, while his medical abilities and inſtructions had rendered his houſe the ſeminary of many diſtinguiſhed phyſicians.

The youth, who was deſtined at a future time to become one of the firſt phyſicians of the age, ſoon afforded ſuch inſtances of ſuperior ſagacity, as induced his intelligent maſter to permit him, at an early period, to viſit and preſcribe for his patients; which he did with ſo much approbation, that his contemporaries in that neighbourhood have always ſpoken, in terms of reſpectful recollection, of his great aſſiduity and practical ſucceſs.

When his apprenticeſhip expired, he removed to Edinburgh, to ſtudy phyſic in the

the colleges of medicine, prior to his ſettling in the country as an apothecary, in which capacity he was originally deſigned to act. At this time the profeſſorial chairs were filled with the Doctors Monro, Alſton, Rutherfoord, Sinclair, and Plummer, all of whom had iſſued from the Boerhaavian-School, and whoſe eminent abilities their pupil lived to commemorate, in his "Ac-"count of the Life of the late Dr. Ruſſell," at this early period his fellow ſtudent and intimate aſſociate.

The firſt of theſe profeſſors, that great anatomical oracle, Monro, attended to his numerous pupils with ſuch anxious care, as juſtly denominated him the Father of the College; and no man knew better how to diſcriminate the genius of his pupils. Dr. FOTHERGILL early caught his attention, in whom he diſcovered ſuch powers of mind, as promiſed the moſt fertile expanſion at maturity, and induced the venerable maſter to urge his pupil to enlarge their cultivation, by a longer reſidence at the univerſity than was at firſt propoſed.

propoſed. He that is born with genius, and an inclination to attempt great things, is generally endowed with vigour of mind to perform them;

——*Poſſunt, quia poſſe videntur**. VIRG.

Great natural powers, however, are often combined with great diffidence, which was certainly the ſituation of Dr. FOTHERGILL at this time, who has often told me, that his opinion of his own abilities was ſuch as reconciled his mind to move in a more ſubordinate ſphere. It may therefore be primarily attributed to the diſcernment of this eminent profeſſor, that his pupil was ſtill deſtined to occupy a higher ſtation, to redeem victims of diſeaſe by his ſkill; and he ſurvived long enough to ſee that he had not made a falſe eſtimate of his genius; while his induſtrious application, and ardour after inſtruction, tended to confirm the profeſſor's ſagacity; for as he advanced in knowledge, he found daily excitements to further progreſs.

* For they can conquer, who believe they can.
DRYDEN.

At

At this period ſome of the profeſſors delivered lectures in Latin, and others in Engliſh. Dr. FOTHERGILL adopted a method of improving upon both, which it may not be improper to mention here: it is what he has ſince recommended to me; and whoever follows his example, will be apt to recommend it to others; for much is due to him who firſt breaks the way to knowledge, and leaves only to his ſucceſſors the taſk of ſmoothing it. He took notes of the heads of each lecture, and on his return to his lodgings, he tranſlated thoſe into Latin which had been given in Engliſh, and then carefully conſulted and compared the opinions both of the ancients and moderns upon the ſubject of the lectures, with the notes themſelves; after which he added ſuch remarks on each, as his reading and reflection furniſhed: by this means he gained a knowledge of the ancients, as well as the moderns; he enlarged his ideas, and acquired the early habit of examining opinions, and diſcriminating between thoſe merely ſpeculative, and thoſe which reſulted from

fact

fact and experiment; — in a word, he hereby neceſſarily acquired new powers of reflection, and an increaſed energy of judgment*.

A mode, not diſſimilar, he followed in his ſtudies: when any medical caſe occurred worthy of remark, and there are few caſes but to a ſtudent of medicine are important, he examined various authorities upon the ſame ſubject, and from theſe combined means drew a comparative reſult: what he had adopted with ſo much ſucceſs, he recommended many years afterwards, in an epiſtolary addreſs with which he condeſcended to favour me, wherein he concludes with recommending the "careful "peruſal of Hippocrates, and alſo of "Aretæus and Celſus; one can never," he adds, "be too well acquainted with "the knowledge contained in the firſt,

* This relation I had from the Doctor himſelf; and ſince his deceaſe, I ſaw his Materia Medica Lectures, which were ſent to me by my ingenious friend J. Cockfield, of Upton.

"nor

" nor with the elegant expreſſions of the " laſt."

Soon after he had finiſhed his ſtudies at Edinburgh, the celebrated profeſſor I have already mentioned, who was completing the fourth edition of his great work of Oſteology, which has ever ſince been deemed the moſt perfect performance in this branch of ſcience, and whoſe genius led him to enrich his ſubject with ample reflection, and various philoſophical and practical facts, apprized of the inquiſitive ſpirit of his pupil, not only condeſcended to aſk, but even to adopt his opinions in ſome inſtances. It muſt have been highly grateful to the Father of the college, to ſee the rays which had iſſued from his mind, thus reflected with ſuch increaſed luſtre*.

* The firſt edition of Monro's Oſteology was printed in the year 1726; a ſecond edition was given to the public in 1732, and a third about ſix years afterwards: it was the fourth edition, which appeared in 1746, that he referred to Dr. FOTHERGILL; and I am informed that he paid the ſame reſpectful compliment to Dr. Cuming, and gratefully acknowledged the aſſiſtance theſe intimate friends afforded him.

We ſee not unfrequently ingenious youths diverted by the ardour of imagination into irregularities, which length of time, and the ſtrength of maturer reaſon, with difficulty correct; but in the preſent ſubject of biography, we ſearch in vain for the ſeaſon of youthful indulgence: as he adopted by his conduct, ſo he claimed an hereditary portion of his father's virtues, and has left us to judge of his youth, by numbering his years, rather than by recounting his purſuits*.

It

* Beſides his other uſeful engagements at Edinburgh, Dr. FOTHERGILL kept a diary of his actions, and of ſuch occurrences as happened to him, in claſſical Latin, as I have been informed by a gentleman who once had a glimpſe of it, on the following occaſion: The Doctor requeſted his company in a viſit to one of the profeſſors, with whom he was more particularly acquainted; they breakfaſted with the profeſſor, who received them in an eaſy and gracious manner, as they went to *hear*, and left the choice of the converſation in a great meaſure to the profeſſor, who was cheerful, in good ſpirits, and talkative; but the principal part of his converſation conſiſted of ſome lively entertaining adventures, that befel him while he was a ſtudent at London, Paris, and Leyden. The gentleman ſaw the inſertion of this viſit in the Doctor's diary, in which his account of the profeſſor's converſation

It was in the year 1736 that he graduated at Edinburgh, and printed his Theſis "de "Emeticorum uſu;" ſoon after which he came to London, and attended the practice of St. Thomas's hoſpital. Here he was at once furniſhed with abundant opportunities of examining the doctrines of the ſchools, and comparing them with a ſeries of facts drawn from diſeaſe and diſſection; and I have heard it related by ſome of his contemporaries, that his application here was unremitting, and his remarks on the caſes were often liſtened to by his ſeniors. Objects of poverty have all thoſe feelings alive, that can rightly eſtimate the aſſiduity and the ſympathy of thoſe to whom they look up for ſuccour; they are equally jealous of apparent neglect, and grateful to ſeeming tenderneſs; and however unremitting the diligence of the Doctor might have been to others, his humanity to the poor was ſtill more conſpicuous to them: to be diligent was his intereſt, to be humane was the ſpontaneous effuſion of his heart: which the

converſation was related in theſe few words, "*Multa dixit, non multa didicimus.*"

patients ſaw and felt; and when he left the hoſpital, he ſoon experienced the pleaſing confirmation of both.

However dark ſome may repreſent the propenſities of mankind, extenſive knowledge of the poor has confirmed me in an opinion, that they are leſs inclinable to complain of injuries, than to acknowledge obligations: private injuries affect individuals, and mankind are more addicted to hearken to the relation of general good, than partial evil; and his humanity having become a ſubject of diſcuſſion to the miſerable tenants of a ſick ward, ſuch as were diſcharged, not quite reſtored to health, found the way to the houſe of this amiable phyſician. Comfort of mind is a powerful reſtorative to a weakened conſtitution, and he who divides our miſeries by his ſympathy, proportionally adds to our conſolation. Change of air, doubtleſs, contributes much to reſtore the fibre that has been debilitated by grief, penury, and ſickneſs; and the ſame diſpoſition which impels the mind to dwell on virtuous rather than on

vicious

vicious actions, will determine the eye of gratitude to him, who laſt ſaw us emerge from miſery; to him is attributed all the merits of his predeceſſors, as the artiſt who caſts the metal is leſs valued than he who poliſhes its ſurface.

It is, however, certain, that the poor who applied to him for relief, were loud in proclaiming the ſucceſs of his practice, and gradually raiſed him to more lucrative employment. I mention this ſource of his early introduction to buſineſs, becauſe Dr. FOTHERGILL himſelf has often told me how much he was indebted to this claſs of grateful though pennyleſs ſupplicants; and in his turn acknowledged the obligation, by humanely continuing to give advice gratis to the poor, ſo long as he lived, when their ſuffrages could no longer tend to elevate his reputation: his perſevering benevolence could then alone be actuated by the innate goodneſs of his heart.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐυεργέτης πεφυκώς*.

ANTONIN. Lib. ix.

* Man is naturally beneficent.

About

About this time, before he could have been eſtabliſhed in any degree of general practice in his profeſſion, he was ſolicited to accompany a few friends upon an excurſion to the Continent; they were perſons of too many engagements at home, to admit of long reſidence in any one ſpot, and conſequently could not poſſibly acquire an extenſive or accurate knowledge of the places they viſited in the compaſs of this deſultory tour. I am perſuaded, however, that it was not wholly fruitleſs; for long afterwards, when I was in company with the Doctor, a gentleman who was concerned in the conveyance of ſome merchandize through Germany, was deſirous of knowing the communications by land and water, the inland duties, and other particulars; to which he replied with a preciſion of detail, that evinced the inquiſitiveneſs of the traveller, and the uſeful manner in which he had employed his moments. Of the parts traverſed in this excurſion, the Doctor, on his return, communicated an account to his friend Dr. Cuming, of Dorcheſter, in a Latin letter *, which the

* Dated London, anno 1740.

latter

latter intruſted to me; and thoſe places are enumerated in ſo conciſe and claſſical a manner, that I have taken the liberty to adopt the language of the original on this occaſion:

" * Luſtratis aliquibus *Flandriæ* urbi-
" bus munitiſſimis, per magnam *Brabantiæ*
" partem migravimus; relicto quippe *Gan-*
" *davio*, ad *Bruxellenſem* ſpatioſam ſplen-
" didamque urbem noſmetipſos contuli-
" mus, per oppidulum olim valle et muro
" vel potius aggere munitum, nomine *Aſk*,
" *(Iſca)* notiſſimum quidem *Brabantiæ*
" incolis, quoniam exindè primò Lupulos,
" horumque colendi modum mutuati ſunt
" *Angli*, in maximum totius *Brabantiæ*
" damnum; utpote olim in hoc mercaturæ
" genere

* Having examined ſome well-fortified cities of Flanders, and travelled through great part of Brabant; leaving Ghent, we paſſed on to Bruſſels (a ſpacious ſplendid city) through a little town called Aſk, formerly fortified with a mote and wall, or rather a bank of earth: it is well known to the inhabitants of Brabant, becauſe the Engliſh had their hops firſt from this place, and here learnt the method of cultivating them, to the great loſs of the whole country, which was formerly famous

" genere ſatis celebris. A *Bruxellis* itur ten-
" dens ad *Leodiam* hodie *Liege* Anglorum,
" *Luttich* Germanorum, incolarum vero
" *Luich*, urbem ob arcis obſidionem diu-
" turnam ſatis celebrem, deinde ad oppi-
" dulum *Spadanum* et *Aquiſgranum*, loca
" quidem toto orbe notiſſima. Ibi aquas
" minerales, hic thermales potavi, guſtavi,
" aliqua inſtitutus ſum experimenta, ſed
" vulgaria quidem, ob defectum apparatûs
" ad hanc rem idonei. Trajectum ad
" *Moſam*, *Sylvam Ducis (Bois le Duc)*
" *Dordrechtum*, iter ad celebre emporium
" *Rotterdamum* tenentes, viſitavimus ;
" urbem *Delphenſem*, villam ſplendidiſſi-
" mam

famous for this branch of commerce. From Bruſſels we went to Liege, called by the Germans Luttich, but by the inhabitants Lüich, a city celebrated for the long ſiege of its citadel. From hence we paſſed on to the Spa and Aix la Chapelle, places known to every one. At the firſt of theſe I obſerved the mineral waters, and at the latter the hot ſprings: I drank of them, and made ſome experiments upon them, common ones indeed, for want of a proper apparatus. We next viſited Maeſtricht, Bois le Duc, Dordrecht, and continued our journey to that celebrated emporium Rotterdam. We paſſed through the city of Delft, the Hague, a very ſplendid village, the

cities

" mam *Hagenſem*, urbem *Leydam*, *Haerle-*
" *mam* pertranſivimus ad nobiliſſimam Ba-
" tavorum civitatem *Amſtelodamum;* urbe
" deinde perluſtratâ, per fretum vulgo dic-
" tum *Dee Zuyder Zee* navigamus ad
" oppidum dictum a Batavis *Worcum* in
" *Weſtfriſia*, diſtans viginti præter propter
" milliaria a *Leuwardia*, nitidâ ſatis et bene
" munitâ hujus provinciæ urbe primâ.

" Hinc tendimus ad *Groningam*, et de-
" mum per arenoſas incultaſque regiones,
" per que urbem *Oldenburgum*, et villam
" unam alteramque longe a ſe invicem
" diſſitam accedimus ad liberam civitatem
" *Bremenſem*, celebre ſatis emporium at-
" que

cities of Leyden and Haerlem, to the moſt noble of the Dutch cities Amſterdam. Having taken a view of it, we ſailed through the ſtrait commonly called Dee Zuyder Zee, to a town called by the Dutch Worcum, in Weſt-Frieſland, diſtant about twenty miles from Leuwarden, the firſt city of this province, neat and pretty well fortified.

From this place we went to Groningen, and travelling through a ſandy, uncultivated country, we came to Oldenburgh, and paſſing through ſeveral villages a good diſtance one from another, we came to Bremen, a free city, a great emporium, and wealthy: here they ſhew to

" que dives: hìc in cella ſub templo maxi-
" mo cathedrali, corpora aliquot exſiccata,
" (humana intellige), dura firmaque, na-
" turâ conſervata, peregrinantibus oſten-
" duntur, nullo condimento vel arte qua-
" libet tractata, ſed merâ quæ cellæ inſit
" virtute conſervatrice; eſt locus non ad-
" modum profundus, et ex uno latere
" vento perflabilis, ſicca eſt admodum,
" tota quippe circumcirca regio arenoſa
" eſt. Sed licet plurimæ aliæ ſunt ſub
" eodem templo hujuſmodi cavernæ, et
" etiam ſub aliis et vicinis templis, nulla
" adhuc invenitur quæ eâdem dote potitur.
" Corpora circa duodecem habent integra,
" ex quibus unum ducentos circiter annos
" habet;

travellers, in a cellar under the great cathedral church, ſeveral human bodies, dried, hard and firm, preſerved merely by the antiputreſcent quality of the cavern, having had no preparation or aſſiſtance from art whatever. The place is not very deep, is expoſed to the wind on one ſide, and exceedingly dry, as the whole country round about is ſandy. But, although there are ſimilar caverns under the ſame church, and alſo under other neighbouring churches, none has yet been found, that poſſeſſes the ſame virtue. There are twelve whole bodies, one of which is about two hundred years old; another,

" habet; alterum, centum et quinquaginta,
" reliqua, diverſarum ætatum et tempo-
" rum; penitus exſucca videntur et levia,
" firma tamen adeo ut, impoſitâ ſub capite
" manu, totum corpus abſque minima flex-
" ura facile poſſis erigere. Magnam nitri
" copiam cauſam eſſe aſſerunt incolæ, quod
" in tanta quantitate erui poteſt, ut ſingu-
" læ libræ terræ hujus cavernæ exhibent
" uncias duas nitri puriſſimi *."

This epiſtle contains reflections equally pertinent and ingenious, on the manners of the people whom he viſited; and concludes with juſt and animated praiſes of mental liberty, and the moſt cordial profeſſions of friendſhip for his correſpondent.

another, one hundred and fifty; the reſt are of different ages: they ſeem perfectly dry and light; but ſo firm, that, by placing the hand under the head, one may eaſily raiſe the whole body, without the leaſt flexure in any part. The inhabitants attribute theſe phænomena to the great quantity of Nitre, which may be dug up in ſuch plenty, that every pound weight of the earth of this cavern contains two ounces of the pureſt nitre.

* Since more fully enlarged upon by Wraxall, in his Travels.

After this excurſion on the Continent, he returned to London, and took up his reſidence in Gracechurch-Street; we may therefore date the commencement of his practice in the year 1740, for though he graduated in 1736, the intermediate time was chiefly employed in attending the hoſpitals, and laying that foundation, upon which was afterwards to be raiſed a diſtinguiſhed ſuperſtructure. His Theſis, as it was never before the preſent time tranſlated into Engliſh, with all the merit it certainly poſſeſſes, could not excite the public attention, or acquire popular approbation, and conſequently could not materially contribute to extend his reputation: the ſame might be admitted reſpecting his "Re-" marks on the neutral Salts of Plants, and " on Terra Foliata Tartari," publiſhed in the ſame year in the Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, as ſubjects merely reſtricted to medical diſquiſition.

In 1744, his "Eſſay on the Origin of " Amber," and his "Obſervations on the " Manna Perſicum," were inſerted in the Philoſophical

Philoſophical Tranſactions: and likewiſe, in 1745, his "Letter to Dr. Mead," and his "Obſervations on a Caſe of recovering "a Man dead in Appearance." In the ſubſequent year he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians.

Men of great talents do not always employ them on temporary or popular ſubjects; but on the other hand, their works, like the precious metals, are not injured by their antiquity: the preceding publications were more ſolid than brilliant; calculated rather to enſure future reputation than preſent emolument, and will be read now with as much pleaſure as when they were firſt publiſhed. What he endeavoured to prove, to illuſtrate and enforce, reſpecting the recovery of drowned perſons, has been ſince attempted in moſt maritime ſtates of Europe; and he enjoyed the pleaſure of living to ſee thoſe rules adopted with ſucceſs in this metropolis, by the ardour of Dr. Hawes and others, which, upwards of thirty years before, he had recommended by his pen. To whatever merit theſe Obſervations

vations were juſtly entitled, the ſubject at that time excited no popular attention, though ſince proſecuted with a zeal that does honour to humanity; it could not, therefore, have contributed, in any conſiderable degree, to elevate his character; yet at this time he had acquired a large ſhare of employment in his profeſſion, and his emoluments were then greater than what many phyſicians of long ſtanding at this time can boaſt. He was ever averſe to ſpeaking of the pecuniary emoluments of his profeſſion; and excepting what he intimated in the preſent inſtance, he never, to my recollection, mentioned the ſubject; and upon this occaſion it was collected from collateral circumſtances, and not from immediate information. Nothing hurt his feelings more, than eſtimating the profeſſion of phyſic upon lucrative advantages; the art of healing, he conſidered in that ſacred point of view, which connected it with a conſcientious principle of action. "My "only wiſh," he declares, "was to do "what little buſineſs might fall to my "ſhare, as well as poſſible; and to baniſh

"all

" all thoughts of practiſing phyſic as a " money-getting trade, with the ſame ſoli- " citude, as I would the ſuggeſtions of " vice or intemperance*." And when the ſucceſs of his practice had raiſed him to the ſummit of reputation and emolument, he ſeemed actuated by the ſame ſentiment. " I endeavour," ſays this conſcientious phyſician, " to follow my buſineſs, becauſe " it is my duty, rather than my intereſt; " the laſt is inſeparable from a juſt diſ- " charge of duty, but I have ever wiſhed " to look at the profits in the laſt place, " and this wiſh has attended me ever ſince " my beginning†."

If this language be foreign to the man of the world, it is the only ambition of a man of principle; and no phyſician will be worſe for its peruſal or imitation, nor of what he afterwards communicated upon the ſame ſubject. " At my firſt ſetting " out," he obſerves, " I wiſhed moſt

* Letter to the Editor, dated Lea-Hall, anno 1769.

† Ditto, dated anno 1770.

" fervently,

" fervently, and I endeavour after it
" ſtill, to do the buſineſs that occurred,
" with all the diligence I could, as a
" *preſent duty*, and endeavoured to repreſs
" every riſing idea of its conſequences;
" knowing moſt aſſuredly that there was a
" hand, which could eaſily overthrow every
" purſuit of this kind, and baffle every
" attempt, either to acquire fame or wealth.
" And with a great degree of gratitude, I
" look back to the gracious ſecret pre-
" ſerver, that kept my mind more atten-
" tive to the diſcharge of my preſent
" anxious care for thoſe I viſited, than
" either to the profits or the credit reſult-
" ing from it: and I am ſure, to be kept
" under ſuch a circumſcribed unaſpiring
" temper of mind, doing every thing with
" diligence, humility, and as in the ſight of
" the God of healing, frees the mind from
" much unavailing diſtreſs, and conſe-
" quential diſappointment*."

There are many incidental circumſtances which tend to introduce a phyſician into

* Letter to the Editor, dated Lea-Hall, anno 1773.

practice,

practice, independent of any intrinſic merit, and religious profeſſion is not one of the leaſt: whoever acquires the foremoſt reputation with the leaders of a ſect, is by them naturally conſidered and proclaimed as the firſt of the medical profeſſion at large; but as there were two phyſicians of the ſame religious ſentiments with Dr. FOTHERGILL, previouſly ſettled in the metropolis, his early reputation could not be deduced from his religion; neither could family connexion operate in a ſtronger manner, becauſe the reſidence of his relations was principally in the north of England. Whatever reputation is acquired, unconnected with literature or medical ſkill, is precarious at all times: if patients be not cured; if ſucceſs do not follow practice: a ſpecious importance acquired or ſupported by partial or ſuperficial pretences, being ſeldom permanent. In concerns of ſuch magnitude, where health and life are at ſtake, partial attachments will vaniſh, and a conviction of ſuperior ſagacity and ſkill will at length predominate. Whether we conſider Dr. FOTHERGILL's early ac-

quiſition of reputation, or the future great increaſe of it, we cannot heſitate to aſcribe it to his ſuperior merit, and to that ſingular combination of vigorous powers of mind, and chaſte integrity of manners, which for a ſeries of years conciliated the affections, and claimed the unreſerved confidence of the public.

Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem
Poſſis, et magnam morbi deponere partem.
HOR*.

Highly flattering as his ſucceſs muſt have been, at this early period, it bore very little proportion to that blaze of character which ſucceeded his "*Account of the* "*Sore Throat attended with Ulcers,*" publiſhed in 1748, and ſince deſervedly tranſlated into almoſt every European language. Not long before this time, the diſeaſe which he now elucidated, in its general havock in

* The pow'r of words, and ſoothing ſounds, appeaſe
The raging pain, and leſſen the diſeaſe.
FRANCIS.

London,

London, had ſwept away indiſcriminately, the hopes of ſome noble families, among whom were the two ſons of the late Henry Pelham, brother to the late duke of Newcaſtle, and had hence excited very general alarm; the diſcovery therefore of a new and ſucceſsful treatment of ſo formidable and fatal a diſeaſe, was critically fortunate for the public, as well as the author. Medical eſſays which promiſe improvements in the art of healing, are uſually offered to the public in a ſtate of imperfection, as long and repeated experiment is requiſite to mature the offspring of a luxuriant genius; but this performance was exempted from the imbecility of an haſty birth, and the revolution it produced in the treatment of this diſeaſe, has obtained the ſanction of the ableſt phyſicians from that period to the preſent time, with leſs deviation perhaps than has attended the management of any other acute diſorder.

As the alarm among perſons of faſhion long ſubſiſted, the Doctor's reputation rapidly increaſed; for whoever aſtoniſhes the

public with new diſcoveries upon any popular diſeaſe, the reputation of ſagacity in every other will be annexed. He was now introduced into the firſt families in the metropolis; and he was ſeldom ever employed, but his ſucceſs made him ſought for again.

Whoever deviates from the eſtabliſhed routine of practice familiarized by long habit, will encounter oppoſition; and if truth is too brilliant to be eluded, that oppoſition takes the form of envy, armed on all ſides with detraction; the diſcovery is anticipated by ſome previous deſcription, or vague ſuggeſtion, which at the time gained no influence, nor deſerved any attention. Such inſinuations have been urged againſt the merits of the preſent performance, upon ſuch a foundation indeed as does not deſerve the trouble of refutation. The very general and almoſt invariable attribution of the diſcovery to Dr. FOTHERGILL, by his contemporaries, weighs with me much more forcibly, than the ſlight ſuggeſtion, that a phyſician had previouſly found out

the diſeaſe, its ſymptoms, and its cure, in writers, which are themſelves obſcure. Nobody could doubt the ſagacity of Dr. *Letherland*; but beyond the obligation which Dr. FOTHERGILL has candidly acknowledged to him, I ſee no reaſon to detract from the merit of the latter, who uniformly, without reſerve, always ſpoke of it as his own production, and without the conſciouſneſs of deſert; no perſon that knew him, could be ignorant, that his modeſty and his integrity would equally revolt at any unworthy plagiariſm.

Had Dr. FOTHERGILL's Account of the Sore Throat been merely a publication of doctrines previouſly known and adopted, ſuch a plagiariſm muſt have been notorious to every medical man in the city; and the performance which announced a ſuppoſed diſcovery, would have met with general contempt, inſtead of that eclat which it conferred upon the writer, and which ſuddenly ſwelled the current of his buſineſs, and conſequently of his emolument: the firſt induced him to ſeek for ſome moments

of

of retirement, and the laſt enabled him to effect it, ſo far as a phyſician in extenſive practice could command moments of leiſure. The natural bias of the mind is moſt apt to ſhew itſelf in a ſtate of independence, when unreſtrained by exterior concerns; in an active and multifarious genius, with which the Doctor was endowed, it would be difficult to aſcertain his warmeſt excitements: individuals themſelves are not always the moſt competent judges of their *cuique voluptas*; actions conſtitute a more certain criterion, and by this ſtandard we may conclude, that he did not make a falſe eſtimate of his own propenſities; for long before he was able to command that leiſure which he never choſe to allow himſelf, he obſerved, that "chemiſtry and "natural hiſtory would be his entertain-"ments, were he wholly at leiſure; he "could not, however, loſe ſight of the "*cui bono*, in any reſearches: there is "ſtill room enough for diſcoveries; many "points that we believe, rather than "know; and ſome of theſe he could wiſh "to determine by experiments*."

* Letter to Dr. *Cuming*, dated London, anno 1744.

In

In thoſe departments of ſcience, where facts are brought to light by experiment, that leiſure, that ſedulous perſeverance is demanded, which is incompatible with the ſudden and unexpected avocations of a phyſician. In chemiſtry, where demonſtration has ſuperſeded vague hypotheſis, this ſtudious attention is particularly requiſite: however ſtrong therefore, the Doctor's propenſity to chemical reſearches might have been, the practice of medicine, and a judicious mode of preſcribing, were not calculated to amplify its boundaries: this department of ſcience was not then either very generally or ſucceſsfully cultivated: *Hales*, and other philoſophers, had indeed opened a wide field for inveſtigation, and experiments have been ſince multiplied, more particularly relative to medicine, diet, and the animal œconomy. The *Air* which we breathe, as one homogeneous fluid, was now analyzed by new experiments in the North; but it was reſerved for a *Prieſtley* to develope the *Aerial Syſtem*, to embody ſhades inviſible to former ages, and place them in ſyſtematic light:

but

but long before this period of aſtoniſhing aerial diſcoveries, Dr. FOTHERGILL had ſuggeſted experiments upon this really heterogeneous fluid: ſo early as 1744, he communicated to his friend Dr. *Cuming* *, not only his doubts reſpecting the real contents of the air, but the proceſs of experiments he meant to inſtitute. How far he purſued a deſign ſo worthy of an ingenious mind, I am uncertain; but the ſtate of his health, which he afterwards introduces as an obſtacle to ſuch purſuits, and the increaſe of various avocations, probably terminated theſe intended inquiries. The method he propoſed to adopt, he thus deſcribes: "I "have ordered ſome large glaſs bells to be "made, but of a more conical figure, capa- "ble of holding ſeveral gallons: theſe in "warm weather will be placed upon proper "ſupports, the apex loweſt, the broad "open baſe above: the coldeſt water will be "poured into them, and rendered ſtill "colder by ſal ammoniac and ſal commu- "nis; on the outſide, the moiſture of the

* Letter dated London, anno 1744.

air

" air will be condenſed in large quantities,
" and afterwards ſubjected to chemical
" analyſis."

Although a natural bias for experiment does not now appear in many inſtances of his chemical inveſtigations, yet it obviouſly pervaded the whole compoſition of his preſcriptions. It is well known, that the mere exterior ſurface of bodies is no criterion of their component parts, when analyzed by chemical proceſſes: the moſt ſimple and innocent articles uſed in diet, conſiſt of parts, which, developed and ſeparated, become highly corroſive; culinary ſalt, applied to ſo many uſeful and dietetic purpoſes, contains, as well as nitre and common ſulphur, an acid, which is deſtructive to the hardeſt ſubſtances: other combinations may be formed, of bodies inoffenſive and inert in their diſtinct ſtates, which, on union, become noxious to animal life. Chemiſtry is hence abſolutely requiſite to form a phyſician, who muſt have daily reference to it in his practice: yet in this department of medicine, phyſicians are

not unfrequently deficient; by which, compoſitions have been recommended, and from thence combinations have reſulted, which the preſcriber neither propoſed nor ſuſpected. This was not the fate of Dr. FOTHERGILL; there was ſuch a well-directed ſelection in all his compoſitions, as happily united ſimplicity, elegance, and utility; and as the influence of his practice extended, his mode of preſcription was proportionally imitated in the metropolis, and at length ſo generally adopted, that I may hazard the aſſertion, that he principally contributed to bring about a revolution, that ſubſtituted elegant ſimplicity in the place of multifarious and heterogeneous compound.

Materia Medica is that department of medicine moſt immediately allied to natural hiſtory, and to which he had devoted no little attention; having collected a cabinet of Materia Medica, ſeldom, if ever, exceeded for its extent or ſelection. He had even encouraged the idea of delivering lectures upon this entertaining and uſeful

branch

branch of medicine; but an increaſe of employment, joined with a diffidence of his own abilities, which none but himſelf entertained, diverted him from this intention; and his valuable collection was generouſly preſented to the college of Edinburgh, for the uſe of the public profeſſor of Materia Medica in that univerſity. The handmaid to this branch of medicine is Botany, a department of natural hiſtory, which affords the greateſt inſtruction and recreation with the leaſt exerciſe of the mind: it is, therefore, well adapted to the purſuit of a medical man, whoſe moments of ſecluſion are rather ſnatched from time by watchful diligence, than enjoyed from actual leiſure.

As a rational means of unbending his mind, and affording at the ſame time collateral advancement in the healing art, Botany acquired his patronage. On the *Surrey* ſide of the *Thames* he had noticed a ſpot of land, the ſituation of which ſheltered it from the ſeverity of the north wind, and in the ſoil of which vegetables grew luxuriantly; its vicinity was convenient, and its

extent rendered its purchaſe eaſy, the proprietor being inclined to ſell it: the price was ſtipulated, and one obſtacle alone remained to make it his own; it was let to a tenant at will, whoſe little family ſubſiſted on its produce, and whoſe miſery was inevitable, had he expelled him from this fruitful ſoil: the moment he was made acquainted with the circumſtances of the family, he refuſed the offer, adding, " that " that could never afford gratification to " him, which entailed miſery on another;" and when he relinquiſhed this projected *Eden*, he made the family a preſent of the intended purchaſe-money, as I was informed by a relation of the tenant, and had it in part confirmed by the preſent proprietor.

Not far diſtant from this admired ſpot, he had afterwards a garden *, which he oc-

* That learned phyſician and ingenious botaniſt Dr. *William Watſon*, informed me, that a beautiful Acacia, formerly planted by Dr. FOTHERGILL, and one of the laſt remains of his horticulture there, was ignorantly cut down about two years ago.

caſionally

caſionally viſited; but he never furniſhed it with that profuſion of exotics which he ſince collected from every quarter of the globe, and introduced into his garden at *Upton*, near *Stratford*. The whole eſtate was extenſive; the ſeat was formerly called *Rooke-Hall*, from the name of the perſon who poſſeſſed it in 1566; and in 1666, it deſcended to Sir *Robert Smyth*, from whoſe family it was purchaſed, almoſt a century afterwards, by *Admiral Elliot*; and in *Auguſt* 1762 it became the property of Dr. FOTHERGILL*. The walls of the garden encloſed

* In the year 1762, when Dr. FOTHERGILL purchaſed of *Admiral Elliot* his eſtate at *Upton*, it conſiſted of the houſe, garden, and lands adjoining, to the amount of about thirty acres.

There were at that time growing in a part of the garden called the Wilderneſs, five large *Virginia* Cedars, not leſs in diameter than ten inches one with another, and which were probably ſome of the firſt of the kind planted in England.

A year or two after, Dr. FOTHERGILL purchaſed of *Peter Bigot*, Eſq. a parcel of land, extending from the premiſes bought of *Admiral Elliot* to the *Ilford* road; and in the ſame year began the plantation along the ſaid road.

Not

encloſed about five acres of land; a winding canal, in the figure of a creſcent, nearly formed

Not long after, viz. about the year 1764 or 5, he agreed with the proprietor of the large field called *Lady Margaret's Field*, to the eaſt of this new purchaſe, to run a ſtraight line between their reſpective grounds; the old fence being no other than a broad ſandy bank, and extremely crooked. When this was ſettled, and the fence made, a plantation was begun on that ſide, principally conſiſting of oaks of a very uſeful kind, the acorns of which were brought from the mountainous parts of *Portugal*, and the timber is thought to be ſecond to none, in reſpect to durability.

Likewiſe ſome *Spaniſh* cheſnuts, raiſed from the nuts, in a plantation upon the premiſes.

In the garden there was a fine bay hedge; and in the Wilderneſs, one ſide of which is encloſed by this hedge, ſome very large laurels. Excepting theſe, a Larch, an Acacia, and the *Virginia* Cedars above mentioned, ſome large Abeiles, and the fruit-trees againſt the walls, there was not one foreign plant or ſhrub in the whole garden.

Whatever there is in the garden, or adjoining fields, of this kind, were planted by Dr. FOTHERGILL, ſoon after theſe grounds came into his poſſeſſion: this circumſtance I have mentioned for no other purpoſe, but that if this memorial ſhould be preſerved, it may be known to a ſucceeding generation, what progreſs the ſeveral ſhrubs and trees have made.

Some of the trees were not leſs than fifteen feet high when they were planted; eſpecially thoſe on the weſt ſide of the field adjoining to the garden.

The

formed it into two diviſions, and opened occaſionally on the ſight, through the branches of rare and exotic ſhrubs, that lined the walks on its banks. In the midſt of winter, when the earth was covered with ſnow, Evergreens were clothed in full verdure: without expoſure to the open air, a glaſs door from the manſion-houſe gave entrance into a ſuite of Hot and Green-Houſe apartments of nearly 260 feet extent, containing upwards of 3,400 diſtinct ſpecies of exotics, whoſe foliage wore a perpetual verdure, and formed a beautiful and ſtriking contraſt to the ſhrivelled natives of colder regions: and in the open ground, with the returning ſummer, about 3,000 diſtinct ſpecies of plants and ſhrubs vied in verdure with the natives of *Aſia* and *Africa*. It was in this ſpot that a perpetual ſpring was realized; where the elegant proprietor ſome-

The large trees, among which are many rare oaks, were brought out of the firſt great nurſery of *North American* trees in *England* at *Fulham*, belonging to —— *Gray*, an eminent gardener; and the firſt who, being aſſiſted by *Peter Collinſon*, *Mark Cateſby*, and other curious collectors, ſupplied *England* with the vegetable treaſures of *America*.

times

times retired for a few hours to contemplate the vegetable productions of the four quarters of the globe enclosed within his domain; where the sphere seemed transposed, and the Arctic Circle joined to the Equator*.

Et

* The President of the *Royal Society*, who has circumnavigated the globe, and is acquainted with most of the gardens in *Europe*, speaks of Dr. FOTHERGILL's in the following manner.

" At an expence seldom undertaken by an individual, " and with an ardour that was visible in the whole of his " conduct, he procured from all parts of the world a " great number of the rarest plants, and protected them " in the amplest buildings which this or any other coun- " try has seen. He liberally proposed rewards to those, " whose circumstances and situations in life gave them " opportunities of bringing hither plants which might be " ornamental, and probably useful to this country, or " her colonies; and as liberally paid these rewards to all " that served him. If the troubles of war had permitted, " we should have had the Cortex Winteranus, &c. &c. " introduced by his means into this country; and also " the Bread-Fruit, Mangasteen, &c. into the *West-Indies*. " For each of these, and many others, he had fixed " a proper premium. In conjunction with the Earl of " *Tankerville*, Dr. *Pitcairn*, and myself, he sent over a " person to *Africa*, who is still employed upon the coast " of that country, for the purpose of collecting plants " and specimens.

" Those

Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos,

" Thoſe whoſe gratitude for reſtored health prompted " them to do what was acceptable to their benefactor, " were always informed by him that preſents of rare " plants chiefly attracted his attention, and would be " more acceptable to him than the moſt generous fees. " How many unhappy men, enervated by the effects of " hot climates, where their connections had placed them, " found health on their return home at that cheap pur- " chaſe!

" What an infinite number of plants he obtained " by theſe means, the large collection of drawings he " left behind will amply teſtify; and that they were " equalled by nothing but royal munificence, at this time " largely beſtowed upon the botanic gardens at *Kew*. " In my opinion, no other garden in *Europe*, royal, " or of a ſubject, had nearly ſo many ſcarce and valu- " able plants.

" That ſcience might not ſuffer a loſs, when a plant " he had cultivated ſhould die, he liberally paid the beſt " artiſt the country afforded to draw the new ones as " they came to perfection; and ſo numerous were they " at laſt, that he found it neceſſary to employ more " artiſts than one, in order to keep pace with their " increaſe. His garden was known all over *Europe*, " and foreigners of all ranks aſked, when they came " hither, permiſſion to ſee it; of which Dr. *Solander* " and myſelf are ſufficient witneſſes, from the many ap- " plications that have been made through us for that " permiſſion." Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s Note in Dr. *Thomp-ſon*'s Memoirs of Dr. FOTHERGILL, p. 37.

*Nunc frondent ſilvæ, nunc formoſſiſſimus annus**.

VIRG. Bucol. Elog. iii. 57.

But in the midſt of this enchanting combination of nature, he never loſt ſight of the *cui bono*: "In theſe, as in every other "purſuit, he had always in view the enlargement and elevation of his own heart; "having formed early habitudes of religious reference, from the diſplay of divine power and wiſdom in the beauty, "the order, and the harmony of external "things, to the glory of their Almighty "Former.—From the influences of theſe "habitudes, his mind was always preſerved "in a diſengaged and independent ſtate, "enjoying, but yet adoring†."

In the ſuperficial cultivation of many departments of natural hiſtory, expence is often

* And fields and trees in fruitful ſtores are dreſt;
The lofty groves their verdant livery wear,
And in full beauty blooms the laughing year.

WARTON.

† Dr. *Hird*'s Affectionate Tribute to the Memory of Dr. FOTHERGILL, p. 13.

often laviſhed without benefit either to the collector or to the public, where the object is rather to gratify curioſity than to augment and diffuſe knowledge: in the enjoyment of horticulture, the mind elevated to ſublime contemplation, could not be reſtrained by the partial motive of a mere collector; and he that in his purſuits enlarges his ſpeculation to the *cui bono*, will never want ample occaſions of promoting general good, in the ſtudy of vegetable nature, which teems with ſo many bleſſings to mankind: whoever conſiders the importance of clothing, of houſehold furniture, and of his daily bread, cannot but view it as one of the moſt uſeful, and conſequently one of the moſt rational purſuits of an enlightened underſtanding. Of this we ſhall be convinced, if we reflect what benefit would accrue to mankind, could another dietetic article like the common potatoe be diſcovered! How great a benefactor to his fellow-creatures would that man prove, who ſhould find out another grain like wheat, or pulſe like the common pea! or an article of clothing and manufacture ſuperior to

cotton or flax!—By ſuch conſiderations was Dr. FOTHERGILL influenced; and where he could not produce objects of equal importance, he exerted himſelf to accompliſh others of leſs, yet of great public utility. What he effected, and what he contributed to do, would fill a volume, were a grateful biographer to enlarge upon them: he pointed out what would ſuit different ſoils, and formed a balance in the productions of the globe: from *America* he received various ſpecies of Catalpas, Kalmias, Magnolias, Firs, Oaks, Maples, and other valuable productions, which became denizens of his domain, ſome of them capable of being applied to the moſt uſeful purpoſes of timber; and, in return he tranſported Green and Bohea Teas from his garden at *Upton*, to the ſouthern part of that great continent, now riſing into an independent empire: he endeavoured to improve the growth and quality of Coffee in the *Weſt-India* iſlands; the Bamboo cane (*Arundo Bambos*) calculated for various domeſtic uſes, he procured from *China*, and purpoſed to tranſplant it to our iſlands ſituated within

within the tropics. The laſt time I was with him at *Upton*, I introduced Governor *Nugent*, who deſervedly poſſeſſed the chief adminiſtration of *Tortola*, to whom he expreſſed the pleaſure he ſhould experience in being the means of furniſhing the *Caribbæan Archipelago* with this uſeful *Aſiatic*; the very ſhoots of which were marked for this deſign. The elegant vegetable is now in my poſſeſſion; and I recollect with grateful pleaſure, as often as I ſee it, the wiſh of its former proprietor, hoping, when the tumult of war ſhall have ſubſided, to carry his deſign into execution*.

The Nutmeg-Tree now flouriſhes in the *Iſle of France*, and Clove-Trees have been tranſplanted from thence to *Cayenne*†. The true Cinnamon is a tree we have not hitherto been able to cultivate out of *Aſia*, though the

* Since this was firſt written, I find that the Bamboo Cane has been tranſplanted to the *Weſt-Indies*, where it thrives luxurioufly, and has been already applied to many uſeful purpoſes.

† Dr. *Juſſieu* obligingly informed me, by letter, of the circumſtances reſpecting the Nutmeg and Clove-Trees.

Doctor

Doctor uſed many endeavours to introduce it into our *Weſt-India* colonies. The *Canella Cinnamomæa* I had from his garden; and the true Cinnamon-Tree would have arrived here in health, had not the alarm of an enemy's ſhip induced my friend to throw it overboard, with other articles deſigned as a preſent: the war, however, may ultimately extend the cultivation of theſe exotics, which, like the inhabitants of a ſeraglio, are cautiouſly excluded from the eye of ſtrangers *.

Intent as he was to promote ſo many articles of commerce, manufacture, and convenience, he could not loſe ſight of

* I am indebted to Dr. *Vicq D'Azyr*, and Dr. *De Juſſieu*, for information on this ſubject, that Cinnamon has been tranſplanted to the *French Weſt-India* iſlands, and particularly to *Guadaloupe*, where it is greatly increaſed: (*Le Cannelier, tranſplantè depuis long temps dans les iſles d'*Amerique, *et ſur-tout à la* Guadaloupe, *s'y eſt très multipliè*). It grows likewiſe in *St. Vincent's*. See alſo art. 6, in the firſt volume of the New Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Stockholm*; art. 6. by Mr. *Thunberg*, containing Obſervations on Cinnamon made in the Iſland of *Ceylon*.

thoſe departments of natural hiſtory, which were more immediately connected with medicine, in order to aſcertain the knowledge of what was already acquired, and to expand it by experiment where deficient. Though he was not the firſt who adminiſtered Hemlock internally, he was the firſt who accurately diſcriminated its virtues: by him we were made acquainted with the *Gummi rubrum aſtringens Gambienſe*; and by his endeavours, and the ardour of minds ſimilar to his own, we know that *Terra Japonica* is a vegetable extract*; and to him and Dr. *Ruſſell* we are indebted for the flouriſhing of genuine Scammony† in our ſoil, as if indigenous thereto.

* Since Dr. FOTHERGILL's deceaſe, I have received ſeeds of the true *Mimoſa Japonica*, or tree producing *Terra Japonica*, and have diſtributed portions of them to ſeveral eminent botaniſts in different parts of *Europe*, as well as placed ſome in my hot-houſe at *Grove-Hill*. They were ſent by Dr. *Kerr*, an ingenious phyſician reſident at *Calcutta*.

† Dr. FOTHERGILL obſerves, that with no ſmall trouble Dr. *Ruſſell* ſucceeded in procuring us the ſeeds of the true Scammony. They were raiſed by my two botanical

thereto. He attempted to procure the tree which affords the *Peruvian* Bark*; and is ſaid to have at length ſo far ſucceeded, as to have had one plant in his garden, but which I believe died with its poſſeſſor. This invaluable tree, which is ſo common in *Peru* and *Chili*, would doubtleſs thrive on the *North-American* continent, and in the larger *Weſt-India* iſlands; it is perhaps already indigenous to the mountains of *Jamaica*†; and by ſucceſſive endeavours it may

botanical friends, the late *Peter Collinſon*, and the indefatigable *James Gordon*. Seeds were likewiſe ſent over to the ſouthern colonies of *America*, in hopes that in a ſimilar ſoil and latitude, in ſome future time we might from thence have this valuable drug unadulterated. LIFE of Dr. RUSSELL, p. 15.

* He likewiſe offered a premium of one hundred pounds each to two captains of ſhips, for a plant in vegetation of the true Winter's Bark (*Winterana aromatica*).

† A friend of Dr. *Clarke*'s, of *Jamaica* (*Alexander Roberts*) has found a ſpecies of the *Cinchona* with racemoſe flowers, very ſimilar to thoſe of the *Cinchona Carribæa* of *Jaquin* and *Linnæus*, and to the *Cinchona Jamaicenſis* of Dr. *Wright*, deſcribed in the Philoſophical

may hereafter be cultivated in the colonies of different *European* ſtates; we have ſeen in how ſhort a period of time the true Rhubarb (*Rheum Palmatum*) has been naturalized to our ſoil, furniſhing us at home with ſo important an acquiſition to the Materia Medica. If we have not already cultivated it ſo ſucceſsfully as to rival the foreign, it is at leaſt nearly equal in medicinal qualities; and future experiments may enable us to ſupply all our own conſumption. Much depends upon the nature of the ſoil, and much upon the manner of drying the root after taking it up: to promote its growth, and the improvement of its quality, Dr. FOTHERGILL carefully exerted himſelf; and his directions reſpecting the method of drying it, I ſhall give in his own words: "There is one circumſtance, "relative to the drying of this root, that I "have long thought of, and, if not already "practiſed, would recommend to thoſe "who cultivate this article.

cal Tranſactions, vol. lxvii. p. 504. In the year 1781, a periodical publication, entitled the *Jamaica Magazine*, commenced; and in the third, fourth, and fifth numbers, the *Jamaica Cinchona* is particularly deſcribed.

" The large holes which we commonly
" meet with in the *Turkey* Rhubarb, are
" not the effect of accident, but design:
" they are absolutely necessary; for, by
" opening a passage for the air to the cen-
" tre of these pieces, they not only dry
" sooner, but retain their colour, and per-
" haps their medicinal virtues, the better.

" After having washed, and cut the root
" into large pieces, let a large hole be
" bored through the centre with some in-
" strument that makes a large excavation.
" Let a rope of well-dried rushes, or straw,
" as large as the cavity will receive, be in-
" stantly drawn through it: this will pre-
" vent the drying root from contracting,
" whilst the porous rope admits the air to
" pass through, and carry off the central
" moisture. Several pieces may be hung
" up together, taking care that they do
" not come into contact; and I should
" think (though experience must deter-
" mine this) that it would be best to take
" up the roots, when the leaves early
" in autumn die away, rather than in the
" spring;

" ſpring; they will be leſs ſucculent in " autumn, but their pieces will be more " active and efficacious*."

A man

* Letter to Dr. *Falconar*, of *Bath*. The public is, however, highly indebted to the amiable Dr. *Hope*, profeſſor of botany in the college of *Edinburgh*, for his introduction of Rhubarb into theſe kingdoms. See Philoſ. Tranſact. art. xxxii. vol. lv. anno 1765. This diſtinguſhed profeſſor informs me †, that he is of opinion, and his opinion on ſuch a ſubject no one will doubt, that the *Rheum Palmatum* is the ſame with the *Ruſſian*, which formerly was called the *Turkey* Rhubarb; and differs ſo much in its ſenſible qualities from the *China* Rhubarb, as to induce him to think with Sir *Joſeph Banks* that they are different ſpecies. The farina of one ſpecies, operates upon the ſeeds of another, and thereby produces hybrid plants, which hitherto have not produced fertile ſeeds in the botanic gardens in *Scotland*, where the experiment has been made.

" At firſt," obſerves the profeſſor, " depending on the " information received from books, we kept the root " ten or twelve years in the ground, and thought that " the longer we kept it ſo, the better quality would the " Rhubarb poſſeſs; but experience has taught us, that " the root ſhould not remain above four years in the " ground. The Rhubarb of this country is equal in " quality to the beſt *Ruſſian*. As there is now ſcarcely a " garden in *Scotland* without a Rhubarb plant in it, the " conſumption of the foreign Rhubarb is conſiderably leſs, " and annually a ſmall quantity is ſent to *London*.

† Letter to the Editor, dated *Nov.* 18, 1782.

A man of ſcience, confined by a local profeſſion, like the practice of phyſic, which occupies

" The late Earl of *Hopetoun* made ſome intereſting " diſcoveries reſpecting its cultivation, and the late " Duke of *Athol* had very large plantations of it.

" Sir *Alexander Dick* early received a gold medal " from the Society of Arts in *London*, for producing " the largeſt quantity of well-dried Rhubarb."

For ſuch as wiſh to cultivate this uſeful Exotic, the following directions, the reſult of experience, may be acceptable.

1. The ſeeds ſhould be ſown in *September* or *October*, and in pots or boxes, that, in the event of a ſevere winter, the young plants may be houſed.

2. In the end of *March* or *April* they ſhould be planted out in a deep, pretty free, and moderately dry ſoil, at two feet diſtance from one another.

N. B. Although the above ſoil is pointed out, they will grow in almoſt any ſoil.

3. The ſecond year every ſecond plant ſhould be tranſplanted.

4. When the plant is four years old, or at moſt five, the root ſhould be raiſed any time after the leaves are decayed, in *Auguſt*, *September*, or *October*, after two or three weeks of dry weather, and

5. The root entire hung up for three weeks, then

6. Each root ſhould be cut into moderately large pieces, and hung up in a warm airy place; at firſt at a little diſtance from the heat, and as the root dries it ſhould gradually have more heat.

N. B. If the cuticle or thin outer ſkin be taken off, the root will dry ſooner and better.

1. All

occupies the moſt precious moments of time, may ſuggeſt more to others, than he can himſelf have an opportunity to effect; but, like the genial rays of the ſun, his influence may extend to the moſt remote regions of the globe: and thus it was that Dr. FOTHERGILL promoted the inveſtigation of Nature, and excited inquiries after her curious productions, as far as navigation and commerce had diffuſed arts and ſciences. Men of more genius than fortune found in him a liberal patron; he contributed to ſupport them while they explored diſtant regions, and amply rewarded their diſcoveries. As he ſtudied moſt depart-

1. All the branches of the thickneſs of one's thumb ſhould be carefully kept, as theſe are perhaps the beſt part of the root, and dry without trouble; which is by no means the caſe with the large roots, which in drying too often rot.

N. B. If you are deſirous of drying large pieces, each of theſe ſhould have cut through the centre a hole at leaſt an inch in diameter.

2. If the Rhubarb is intended for private uſe, it may be cut into ſmaller pieces than if it be intended for the market, which will facilitate the curing.

3. The way of judging of good and well-cured Rhubarb is not only by the ſight, but particularly by the ſmell.

ments

ments of natural hiſtory, as he patronized its ingenious cultivators, he neceſſarily became poſſeſſed of a valuable collection of its rare objects: next to the Dutcheſs of *Portland*, he had the beſt cabinet of Shells in the kingdom*; his collection of Ores and Minerals, dug out of different parts of the earth, were more diſtinguiſhed for their rarity than their number. Of Reptiles and Animals, the gratitude of thoſe he had patronized furniſhed him with a curious variety: in the ſame manner he became poſſeſſed of an elegant cabinet of Inſects, which was greatly enlarged by the exertions of the ingenious *Smeathman*. His Corals, from whence *Ellis*, that indefatigable and microſcopical naturaliſt, delineated his ſyſtem, and created a new ſpecies of animal

* The verſality of Dr. FOTHERGILL's genius was remarkable:—Few were acquainted with his accurate knowledge of Conchology, for he made no oſtentation of it, and yet *Da Coſta* is indebted to him for many important remarks in his ingenious Hiſtory of Shells, and for moſt of the notes with which it is enlarged and improved. The MS. notes, in Dr. FOTHERGILL's writing, were preſented to me by *Da Coſta* himſelf, with a modeſty which reflects additional credit upon this eminent naturaliſt.

beings,

beings, was the foremoſt in *Europe* †. Thoſe objects of nature, which were too bulky to tranſport, or too periſhable to preſerve, he ordered to be delineated by the pencil of artiſts, that he might give bread to a ſet of ingenious men, whom he wiſhed to partake of his beneficence, whilſt he rationally gratified his own taſte, and enlarged the boundaries of the knowledge of nature: of ſuch elegant ſpecimens, whoſe value is difficult to eſtimate, he did not poſſeſs leſs than twelve hundred *; and his collection of *Engliſh* Heads, which included thoſe purchaſed of the late *John Nickolls* †, formed

† Theſe and other curious ſubjects of natural hiſtory were purchaſed by the late Dr. *Hunter* for £1,500.

* Theſe drawings were chiefly on vellum, by *Ehret*, *Taylor*, *Harris*, *Miller*, and *Ann Lee*, and were lately purchaſed for the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* for £2,300.

† I am obliged to the ingenious antiquary *John Nichols*, of the ſame name, though no relation of the deceaſed, for the following communication, from his Anecdotes of Mr. *Bowyer*. The tracts hinted at, are depoſited in the Meeting in *Peter's Court*.

" Mr. *John Nickolls*, F. R. and A. SS. a *Quaker*, in partnerſhip with his father of the ſame name, a capital mealman at *Hertford*, and of *Trinity* pariſh, near *Queenhithe*, *London*. He was choſen F. A. S. *Jan.* 17, 1740; and

formed a treaſure in this particular department, which was perhaps inferior to none.

In the practice of Phyſic, it is as difficult to command leiſure, as it is to govern the voice of Fame; they both depend ſo much upon

and poſſeſſed the eſteem of a reſpectable number of friends, who were deprived of him by a fever, at the age of thirty-four, Jan. 11, 1745. His remains were depoſited in the burial-ground at *Bunhill-Fields* on the 16th. Mr. *Nickolls* publiſhed "Original Letters and Papers of State, addreſſed to *Oliver Cromwell*, concerning the affairs of *Great-Britain*, from the year 1649 to 1658, found among the Political Collections of Mr. *John Milton*; now firſt publiſhed from the Originals*; 1743," folio, inſcribed to *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq. He was the firſt † regular

* The originals of theſe Letters were long treaſured up by *Milton*; from whom they came into the poſſeſſion of *Thomas Elwood*, a perſon who for many years was well acquainted with, and eſteemed by *Milton*. From *Elwood* they came to *Joſeph Wyeth*, citizen and merchant of *London*; and from *Wyeth*'s widow, they were obtained by Mr. *Nickolls*; after whoſe deceaſe they were preſented by his father to the Society of Antiquaries, as appears by their minutes.

† *Anthony Wood*, in his account of *E. Aſhmole*, tells us, "In his library I ſaw a large thick paper book, near a yard long, containing on every ſide of the leaf two, three, or more pictures or faces of eminent perſons of *England*, and elſewhere, printed from copper cuts, paſted on them, which Mr. *Aſhmole* had with great curioſity collected; and I remember he has told me, that his mind was ſo eager to obtain all faces, that when he could not get a face by itſelf, he would buy the book, tear it out, paſte it in his blank book, and write under it from whence he

upon the opinion of the public, that the phyſician who expects to enjoy the former, or control the latter, will meet with daily diſappointment: to acquire popular reputation, however, there muſt be ſucceſs, and when acquired, under the ſame circumſtances, it muſt be continually accumu-

lar collector of *Engliſh* Heads*. His noble collection of about 2,000 Heads, four volumes in folio, and ſix in quarto, neatly let-in (which furniſhed Mr. *Ames* with his valuable catalogue) came ſoon after his death into the library of Dr. FOTHERGILL, who purchaſed it for eighty guineas. Dr. FOTHERGILL purchaſed likewiſe a pretty large collection of Tracts which Mr. *Nickolls* had picked up in his purſuit of Heads, written by thoſe of his own perſuaſion from their firſt appearance; which the benevolent poſſeſſor intends to leave to the Meeting to which he at preſent belongs, in *Peter's Court*, *Weſtminſter*. Beſides theſe collections, he had ſeveral Views by great maſters; ſome of which fell alſo into the hands of Dr. FOTHERGILL. The catalogue of his library, in his own hand-writing (including 332 volumes of tracts in folio, 4to. and 8vo.) is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Tutet*."

" he had taken it." An admirable portrait this of our modern portrait-collectors, who have ſent back many a volume to the bookſeller's ſhop ſtript of its graven honours. A moſt noted Collector told a perſon at *Cambridge*, who now and then ſells a head, " That his own collection muſt needs " be large and good, as it reſted on ſix points: 1. I buy; 2. I borrow; " 3. I beg; 4. I exchange; 5. I ſteal; 6. I ſell."—Mr. *Aſhmole*'s book was conſumed with the reſt of his library.

* See the virulent cenſure of Mr. *Rowe Mores* on this ſpecies of collectors: *Diſſertation on Engliſh Founders*, p. 85.

lating. Sickneſs, which is always unwelcome, is not reſtricted to ſtated times; and, in like manner, the leiſure of thoſe whoſe profeſſion it is to remove it, is uncertain; hence it was, that Dr. FOTHERGILL never could command that reſpite from employment, which was requiſite to the relief of a mind ſo inceſſantly exerted. It may be obſerved in general, that the *future* is purchaſed by the *preſent*: " It is not poſſible " to ſecure diſtant or permanent happineſs, " but by the forbearance of ſome immediate " gratification."

Ad quæ non veniunt præſentis gaudia vitæ,
*Nec currunt pariter capta, et capienda voluptas**. PRUD.

It is true, that a phyſician of independent fortune, determined to indulge in leiſure, may refuſe the ſolicitations of his patients; but if there be not a principle of honour, which impels him to the exerciſe of his art

* For baffled mortals ſtill attempt in vain,
Preſent and future bliſs at once to gain.
F. LEWIS.

when

when requeſted, there is of humanity; and this ever was a ſufficient impulſe for the Doctor to ſacrifice his own gratification to the relief and happineſs of the ſick, and his health to that of his patients: this led him, as often as his friends requeſted him to contract his practice, to reply, " I cannot " deſert thoſe who have once placed their " lives in my hands; if I ſuffer, it is in " my duty."

But in the ſummer, there are much fewer reſidents in the metropolis, and in proportion ſtill leſs ſickneſs; prevented, therefore, as he was, by the mutual influence of his fame, and of his ſenſibility, from the enjoyment of any relaxation at *Upton* (whither, if he went, meſſages frequently intercepted him): he choſe to retreat, for a few weeks, at this ſalubrious ſeaſon of the year, to *Lea-Hall*, in *Cheſhire*, a ſeat belonging to the *Leiceſter* family, about eighteen miles from *Warrington*, where two of his brothers reſided in the year 1765, when he firſt ſought this ſecluded ſpot. Two ſummers I ſpent with him

here, and I never ſpent any with more advantage. Men who have ſedulouſly attended to the profits of trade, and who by induſtry and penury are enabled to retire on their fortunes, are more generally objects of compaſſion than of envy: if they live, it is to themſelves; for want of early and rational cultivation of the mind, they have acquired one ſolitary ſordid idea, and when they have placed themſelves out of the enjoyment of it, life becomes a burthen, and retirement painful. It was not ſo with Dr. FOTHERGILL; he had numerous important duties to diſcharge, which inceſſant occupation in town had obliged him to defer: here he attempted to leſſen the applications of the wealthy, who followed him for his advice, by refuſing any gratuity; as they had it in their power to apply elſewhere: the poor he never relinquiſhed; and in this place of retreat he devoted one day in the week, to attend at *Middlewich*, the next market-town, and gave his advice gratis to them without heſitation; when he ſometimes favoured me in being the Amanuenſis of his dictates, and made me

a witneſs

a witneſs of his philanthropy, as well as medical ſkill.

From his garden at *Upton*, he ſent duplicates of plants to *Lea-Hall*, and there revived and extended Horticulture, where it had long lain dormant. Here he arranged his medical obſervations; for which his memory will be reſpected, as long as fact and rational experiment direct the profeſſors of the healing art. From hence he maintained a communication with moſt parts of the civilized world: *Europeans*, whom the ſpirit of commerce had prompted to viſit diſtant regions, conveyed to him, through various channels, the rare productions which occurred in the courſe of their travels. Few maritime perſons of this country but had experienced his ſalutary aſſiſtance; our tranſ-atlantic brethren in particular, both on the American continent and in the iſlands, had either immediately, or by their friends, been acquainted with his medical character; for in caſes that had proved rebellious to domeſtic aid, and which admitted of delay, no perſon was more frequently

quently conſulted: and though in his language there was a preciſion, that contained much in few words, yet the multitude of applications with which he was ſurrounded admitted of no leiſure, as his leiſure, if any he had, was only the variation of uſeful employment. His domeſtic correſpondence, or conſultations within the kingdom, were alone ſufficiently extenſive for ordinary occupation; but great as theſe avocations might be, and great they certainly were, they bore but a ſmall proportion to the time and attention conſtantly devoted to the Society at large, of which he was a member, and which, though united in principle amongſt each other, admitted of contingencies that demanded attention, influence, and abilities; which few men combined in a more ample degree than Dr. FOTHERGILL did, or exerted them more ardently upon all intereſting occaſions: at the ſame time, he never neglected the tender offices of private friendſhip in the moſt enlarged and beneficent ſenſe. Among his familiar correſpondents, beſides his own relations, Dr. *Percival* of *Manchester*, Dr.

Falconar

Falconar of *Bath*, the late Dr. *Dobſon* of *Bath*, Dr. *Haygarth* of *Cheſter*, Dr. *Aſh* of *Birmingham*, Dr. *Anthony Fothergill* of *Bath*, Dr. *Prieſtley*, *Henry Zouch* of *Sandal*, Dr. *Johnſtone* of *Worceſter*, Profeſſor *Hope* of *Edinburgh*, the late Dr. *Pemberton* of *Warrington*, enjoyed an honourable place; and I may add, that I conſider it as one of the moſt pleaſing circumſtances of my life, that I have the privilege of introducing myſelf in this diſtinguiſhed group. But among all his contemporaries, *Cuming*, the learned Dr. *Cuming* of *Dorcheſter*, ſhared his moſt unreſtrained confidence: they had been aſſociates at the college of *Edinburgh*, and intimate fellow-ſtudents, but parted with reluctance to occupy different ſtations in the kingdom; yet their frequent communication by writing was interrupted only by death: their correſpondence was long maintained in eaſy and claſſical *Latin*, for which few were better qualified than theſe twin friends. The departed *Ruſſell*, the accurate author of the Hiſtory of *Aleppo*, was their early aſſociate, and continued the chain

of

of friendſhip to the time of his deceaſe; it was then that Dr. FOTHERGILL, in the loſs of *Ruſſell*, wiſhed to have his ſurviving aſſociate nearer his boſom, and urged Dr. *Cuming* to remove to the metropolis, to enter into that ſcene of buſineſs, and amplitude of emolument, which his abilities muſt ſoon have commanded. After the warmeſt invitation from Dr. FOTHERGILL, *his Cuming** (for with this tender expreſſion he addreſſed him) with a calm philoſophy, that knew how to eſtimate the *ſummum bonum* of life, diſintereſtedly condeſcends to enjoy the comparatively private but tranquil ſcenes of life, in preference to hurry and pecuniary advantages; a phyſician, who has been for a ſeries of years converſant

* I am much indebted to this learned and amiable phyſician, for numerous anecdotes of the ſubject of my biography; but with a modeſty characteriſtic of true greatneſs of mind, he has ſuggeſted his remarks with a diffidence, which I believe no one has leſs occaſion to plead: in one letter with which I was favoured, when ſpeaking of his deceaſed FOTHERGILL, he claſſically enjoins me "always keep in view that you are deſcribing "the magnitude, denſity, diſtance, and orbit of a *pri-*"*mary planet;* and if *my* name is to be introduced, let "me appear only as an *attendant ſatellite*."

with

with the complaints and diſtreſſes of thouſands of families, muſt neceſſarily have acquired many intimate ties.—And here I may particularly introduce a name, which, like Dr. FOTHERGILL's, had long been diſtinguiſhed for virtue and ample generoſity: *David Barclay*, a deſcendant of the great Apologiſt, was his boſom friend, to whom the Doctor intruſted his neareſt concerns; and he could not have ſelected any perſon more worthy of his confidence and friendſhip *.

It would be difficult to trace his pen through all the various ſubjects of utility on which it was employed, during the time, about two months, that he intended for his leiſure in his annual retreat into *Cheſhire*: he has to my knowledge written ſix hours † in the day ſucceſſively, and he ſeldom wrote but for private information

* I am likewiſe particularly obliged to *David Barclay* for many very important communications reſpecting Dr. FOTHERGILL.

† Letter to the Editor, 14th *September* 1771.

or public inſtruction; even his journies into the country, and his returns to the city, preſented ſome ſtriking obſervations to his inquiſitive mind, that afforded improvement in agriculture, or uſeful reflections on life and manners. On his return from one of his lateſt excurſions to *Lea-Hall*, by the way of *Buxton*, partly on account of his ſiſter's health, his mind was here, as in every other ſituation, intent on promoting ſchemes of public good; for he ſuggeſted the means of rendering thoſe celebrated waters more beneficial, by pointing out improvements in their uſe, and that too with more eaſe and convenience to the patients *, which I believe are now carrying into execution.

With *North-America* his correſpondence was extenſive †; his name was dear to the inhabitants;

* Letter to the Editor, 4th *October* 1779.

† Among theſe may be enumerated *Benjamin Franklin*; *Cadwallader Colden*, formerly governor of *New-York*; Dr. *Chalmers*, of *Charles-Town*; the *Pembertons*, of *Philadelphia*; and the late Major *John Pickering*, of *Tortola*:

inhabitants; his father had thrice traverſed that continent in the ſervice of religion; and his brother *Samuel*, whoſe memory I deeply

Tortola: and now I mention him, I may be indulged to ſhed a tear to his memory. He was in early life brought up to a mechanical employment, but by ſtrength of genius, and dint of ſelf-exertion, he acquired a competent knowledge of *Engliſh*, and an extenſive acquaintance with Mathematics; by induſtry he became poſſeſſed of a large tract of uncultivated land, and by perſeverance he covered it with Canes and Cotton, and gradually roſe to be one of the wealthieſt Planters in the *Weſt-Indies*. He was about his fortieth year made Governor of the Iſland of *Tortola*, and held the rank of Major in the Inſular-Militia: at length he publicly profeſſed the religious principles of the *Quakers*, and relinquiſhed all his civil and military honours and employments. He afterwards rarely attended the courts of judicature, unleſs he thought ſome poor perſon, ſome orphan or widow, was oppreſſed by ſome more powerful neighbour; when he voluntarily attended, and publicly pleaded the cauſe of the weak, if he deemed them oppreſſed; and his juſtice and weight were ſuch as generally preponderated.

I frequently accompanied him to his plantations; through which as he paſſed, his numerous negroes ſaluted him in a loud chorus or ſong, which they continued as long as he remained in ſight. I was alſo a melancholy witneſs of their attachment to him after his death: he expired ſuddenly, and when few of his friends were near him; I remember I had hold of his hand when this fatal period

deeply revere, had followed the pious example of his once venerable parent. Many families, from the fame of his medical ſkill, croſſed the Atlantic, to place themſelves under his care: by ſuch oppor-

arrived; but he had ſcarcely expired his laſt breath, before it was known to his ſlaves, and inſtantly about 500 of them ſurrounded his houſe, and inſiſted upon ſeeing their maſter: with this they commenced a diſmal and mournfull yell, which was communicated from one plantation to another, till the whole iſland was in agitation, and crowds of negroes were accumulating around us. Diſtreſſed as I was with the loſs of my relation and friend, I could not be inſenſible to the danger of a general inſurrection; or if they entered the houſe, which was conſtructed of wood, and mounted into his chamber, there was danger of its falling by their weight, and cruſhing us in its ruins. In this dilemma, I had reſolution enough to ſecure the doors, and thereby prevent ſudden intruſion; after theſe precautions, I addreſſed them through a window, aſſuring them, that if they would enter the houſe in companies only of twelve at a time, they ſhould all be admitted to ſee their deceaſed maſter, and that the ſame lenient treatment of them ſhould ſtill be continued: to this they aſſented, and in a few hours quiet was reſtored; but it affected me to ſee with what ſilent, ſullen, fixed melancholy, they departed from the remains of this venerable man: he died in 1768, aged about ſixty years. His only ſurviving ſon, an amiable young gentleman, reſides in England.

tunities

tunities he gratified his inquiſitive mind, and acquired a minute acquaintance with the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, and the qualities of their ſoil, which enabled him to ſuggeſt various improvements in Horticulture, *Rural Oeconomy*, *Agriculture*, and *Commerce*. With his friend *Peter Collinſon*, he encouraged the cultivation of the *Vine*, with the introduction of ſuch exotic vegetables as might be uſefully tranſplanted to different regions of that extenſive continent: he laboured, with others, for a ſeries of years, and at length ſucceſsfully, to aboliſh the *Slave-Trade* among his own brethren: no man valued perſonal Liberty with more commendable enthuſiaſm, and few exerted their influence more ſtrenuouſly, in favour of the miſerable captives of *Africa*. On the *North-American* continent, negro ſlavery will be gradually annihilated; but in the *Weſt-India* iſlands, where there are few *Europeans*, and where the heat, which is intenſe, conduces to indolence, the traffic of rational beings is purſued with vigour, and will probably be continued till the pecuniary intereſts of *Europeans* can be diverted

verted into another channel. To effect this, he ſuggeſted the cultivation of the *Sugar-Cane* upon the continent of *Africa*, where it ſeems to have been indigenous, and thrives luxuriantly; and that the natives ſhould be employed as ſervants for hire, and not as ſlaves compelled to labour by the dread of torture. Such a plan, indeed, was formerly ſuggeſted by one of the moſt powerful Princes of *Guinea*. After the King of *Dahomè* had conquered the kingdom of *Whidah*, in the year 1727, he was ſo bent upon the execution of his plan, as to ſend *Bullfinch Lambe*, his priſoner, whom he had loaded with favours, to the court of *Great-Britain*, to engage its commerce and ſupport. Upon this occaſion, he preſented his ambaſſador with 80 ſlaves, and 320 ounces of gold, to bear his expences, and to induce him to return; but *Lambe*, after he had poſſeſſion of ſo much wealth, ſettled in *Barbadoes*, and never reached *Europe*, or further intereſted himſelf in the project of his generous benefactor. The richneſs of the ſoil, the abundance of proviſions, the convenience of carriage, and

many

many other conſiderations, ſtrongly ſupport the opinion of cultivating the Cane on the *African* continent *.

* On a ſubject ſo very intereſting, let it not be thought oſtentatious, if I take the liberty of communicating the ſentiments I could not avoid feeling in my own caſe, and the conduct which, as their natural and neceſſary conſequence, they no leſs irreſiſtibly produced. It is an inſtance given, not to ſupport a claim to peculiar merit, but merely to ſhew what every one, whoſe heart is not hardened by acts of oppreſſion, nor actuated by the love of money, muſt be diſpoſed to feel, think, and act, in a ſimilar ſituation.

The repeated proofs of fidelity and love which I received from my own people, gave me at length ſo ſettled a confidence in their integrity, that, without the leaſt apprehenſion of danger, I have frequently found that I had left not only my liberty, but my life, entirely at their diſpoſal. The beneficence of the powerful, and the gratitude of the dependant, form an union of intereſts that never fails to heighten mutual regard: my own happineſs became at length ſo cloſely connected with the happineſs of my negroes, that I could no longer withhold from them the natural privilege of freedom, which Heaven had conferred upon me; I therefore delivered them from bondage, and thus reſtored them to the character of beings, into whom the Author of Nature, and Giver of all Good, has breathed the breath of life. See *Benezet*'s Hiſtorical Account of *Guinea*, &c. *Philadelphia*, 1771. *London*, 1772. 12mo. *Sharp*'s Limitation of Slavery. *Sparrman*'s Voyage, Vol. II. p. 340. *Coxe*'s Travels into *Poland*, Vol. I. p. 113.

A man

A man actuated by the mild influences of humanity, could not be inſenſible to the near and ſocial endearments of friendſhip: a phyſician, in particular, whoſe time and powers are devoted to reſtoring health to his fellow-creatures, to removing grief and miſery, and ſubſtituting comfort and happineſs, muſt naturally have his mind awakened to the moſt tender ſenſibilities, and animated with thoſe joys annexed by Nature to the power of doing good: his regard to his friends is expreſſed with officious and watchful care, and is returned with thoſe lenient endearments which conſtitute unaffected friendſhip, and thoſe felicities of life which remove or ſoften its pains.

" A phyſician," ſays Dr. *Gregory* (who might be ſuppoſed to have drawn his picture from Dr. FOTHERGILL, had not his own afforded the ſame excellent model) " has numberleſs opportunities of giving that relief to diſtreſs, not to be purchaſed by the wealth of *India*. But beſides the good which a phyſician has it often in his power to do, in conſequence of ſkill in his profeſſion,

profeſſion, there are many occaſions that call for his aſſiſtance as a man, as one who feels for the misfortunes of his fellow-creatures. In this reſpect he has many opportunities of diſplaying patience, good-nature, generoſity, compaſſion, and all the gentle virtues that do honour to human nature."

" I come now to mention the moral qualities peculiarly required in the character of a phyſician. The chief of theſe is, humanity; that ſenſibility of heart, which makes us feel for the diſtreſſes of our fellow-creatures, and which of conſequence incites us in the moſt powerful manner to relieve them. Sympathy produces an anxious attention to a thouſand little circumſtances that may tend to relieve the patient; an attention which money can never purchaſe: hence the inexpreſſible comfort of having a *friend* for a *phyſician*. Sympathy naturally engages the affection and confidence of a patient, which in many caſes are of the utmoſt conſequence to his recovery. If the phyſician poſſeſſes

gentleneſs of manners, and a compaſſionate heart, and what Shakeſpeare ſo emphatically calls "*the milk of human kindneſs*," the patient feels his approach like that of a guardian angel miniſtering to his relief; while every viſit of a phyſician who is unfeeling, and rough in his manners, makes his heart ſink within him, as at the preſence of one who comes to pronounce his doom *."

It is an adage, that friendſhip exiſts among the virtuous only: if virtue confer a preſumptive claim to friendſhip, Dr. FOTHERGILL's title to it could not be controverted, and at this altar alone he lighted the ſacred *torch*. "Sovereign benevo-
" lence," he obſerved †, "is more widely
" extended than the particular attachment,
" however reciprocal, that we call friend-
" ſhip. That the beloved diſciple, that
" *Lazarus*, that others ſhared a peculiar re-

* Lectures on the Duties and Qualifications of a Phyſician, p. 8, 9. 19, 20.

† Letter to Dr. *Percival*.

" gard

" gard from the Saviour of mankind, is evi-
" dent; but ſtill the principle was extended
" much further: '*Ye are my friends, if ye*
" *do the will of him that ſent me.*' This
" is the friendſhip, it is moſt evident,
" that the Goſpel recommends—Loving
" the Great Creator above all things, our
" fellow-creatures for his ſake, and in pecu-
" liar ſituations, individuals for his and
" their own.—The friendſhips of *Tully*
" are beneath this kind of friendſhip;
" they did honour to human nature, and
" to its Author in a certain degree: a
" wider ſphere was unknown to them, and
" as the attachments they formed were on
" the beſt foundations they knew, more
" was not to be expected. The Goſpel
" amities are unlimited, they flow to all,
" in proportion to that dilated benevolence
" which the Goſpel only divulges. It
" ſtates, that we are friends to one another,
" friends to the great Author of our deareſt
" knowledge, in proportion as our lives
" are devoted to that great Will which
" conſtitutes the nobleſt part of the Chriſ-
" tian character.

A mind actuated by theſe ſentiments of amity, could not be deficient in actions of beneficence. Introduced by his profeſſion to ſcenes which equally excite ſympathy, and demand ſuccour, being ever acceſſible to diſtreſs. To the inferior clergy Dr. *Hird* gives the following example of his generous philanthropy, whom he conſidered as more particularly the objects of his liberality and attention: " Being brought up in that line of education, which, in the opinion of the world, precludes bodily labour, and to which the idea of the gentleman is annexed, without a competency to ſupport the character; to many of theſe I am an evidence he was a kind friend and a private benefactor; not only by his advice in perſonal diſtreſs, but by his purſe on ſeverely trying occaſions.—Nay, ſo cordial was his humanity towards theſe, that, on a friend's hinting to him, whilſt he was in the country, that his favours were not marked by propriety of diſtinction (the gentleman from whom he had refuſed his fee being placed in high rank in the church, with an independent fortune) he returned a

ready

ready explanation of his principle of action: "I had rather," ſaid the Doctor, "return "the fee of a gentleman with whoſe rank "I am not perfectly acquainted, than run "the riſk of taking it from a man who "ought perhaps to be the object of my "bounty." Such was the noble manner of this moſt excellent man's way of thinking.

"The humane reader will feel the fineſt ſprings of his affections moved by the following anecdotes, given me by a clergyman of high rank, who reveres the memory of Dr. FOTHERGILL, and places his obligations to him, in a very trying ſeaſon, near to his heart. A friend of his, a man of a worthy character, who has at this time an income of about one hundred pounds a year, church preferment, was, in the early part of his life, ſeated in *London* upon a curacy of fifty pounds per annum, with a wife and a numerous family.—An epidemical diſeaſe, which was at that time prevalent, ſeized upon his wife, and five of his children: in this ſcene of diſtreſs his heart was inſtantly

ſtantly turned to the Doctor, but dared not apply for his aſſiſtance, from a conſciouſneſs of his inability to reward him for his attendance. A friend, who knew his ſituation, kindly offered to accompany him to the Doctor's, and give him his fee: they took advantage of his hour of audience, and after a deſcription of the ſeveral caſes, the fee was offered, and refuſed; but a note was taken of his place of reſidence. The Doctor called aſſiduouſly the next, and every ſucceeding day, till his attendance was no longer neceſſary. The curate, anxious to return ſome grateful mark of the ſenſe he entertained of his ſervices, ſtrained every nerve to accompliſh it; but his aſtoniſhment was not to be deſcribed, when, inſtead of receiving the money he offered, with apologies for his ſituation, the Doctor put ten guineas into his hand, deſiring him to apply to him without diffidence in future difficulties.

" Although, amidſt the diffuſion of his favours, he too frequently met with ungrateful returns, yet he could never allow

inſtances

inſtances of this ſort to check the ardour of his mind in doing all the good he could to others: and even to thoſe who returned ingratitude for kindneſs, his charity continued ſtill patient, hoping all things. It was his common expreſſion, when he found his favours miſapplied, or himſelf impoſed upon, "I had much rather that my fa-" vours ſhould fall upon many undeſerving " objects, than that one truly deſerving " ſhould eſcape my notice*."

The conteſt with *America*, by involving families in diſtreſs, equally unexpected and unavoidable, not only tended to promote diſeaſes, the offspring of anxiety, but likewiſe precluded the means of purchaſing that medical advice, which was once attainable and requeſted. The Doctor, whoſe ſympathetic mind was actively alive to human woe, ſenſible that confidence in the practitioner contributes much to the recovery of the ſick, frequently introduced

* Affectionate Tribute, pages 7, 8, and 9—with ſome little variation in the language.

himſelf

himſelf into ſuch families whom he had attended in days of proſperity; at the ſame time apologizing for his voluntary intruſion in a manner the leaſt likely to hurt the feelings of oppreſſed dignity: and on their recovering health, when he gave the laſt viſit, it was not unuſual with him under the appearance of feeling the pulſe, to ſlip into the hand of the patient a ſum of money, or a Bank note; in one inſtance I have heard of, it amounted to £150.

That charity which is not influenced by the motive of human praiſe, and that beneficence which adminiſters preſent relief to obviate preſent miſery, wait not for thoſe occaſions only, where their conſequences are moſt extenſive, leſt ſubordinate afflictions, which are the moſt frequent, ſhould remain neglected and unſuccoured. Of little acts of charity, which he daily exerciſed, volumes might be tranſcribed; for death, which increaſes our veneration for the good and diſpoſes the living to warmer expreſſions of gratitude, has brought me acquainted with innumerable inſtances of his generoſity.

generoſity. There exiſts more miſery than affluence, and more affluence than liberality; and wherever the latter unite, there will be expectation: ſituated, therefore, as he was, in a conſpicuous point of view, where his character for liberality was univerſally known, various ſpecies of importunity augmented the channels through which his bounty flowed.

There is a condition of people, whoſe diſtreſſes are much greater than are generally imagined, and whoſe patience under ſuffering makes them leſs conſpicuous, though no leſs deſerving of protection, than the importunate poor. They have known better days, and conſequently feel more poignantly the reverſe of their condition; their reluctancy in complaining, often reduces them very low in health and ſpirits before they are diſcovered, and thereby diſeaſe is accumulated upon want. From the retreats of anxiety flow an infinitude of bodily diſtreſſes; of this he was tenderly ſenſible; and while this modeſt indigence intereſted his ſympathy, it had acceſs to his bounty,

in ſuch a manner as was moſt likely to blunt the acuteneſs of diſtreſs; for obligations are felt more gratefully from the manner in which they are conferred, than from their magnitude. To preclude the neceſſity of acknowledgment in ſuch minds, he endeavoured to ſuggeſt ſome motive for his bounty, that might afford the receiver the merit of a claimant, and the liberal donor that of diſcharging a debt: after preſcribing for ſuch individuals, he remembered that there is ſuch a complaint as hunger, in the catalogue of human miſeries, and not unfrequently conferred his bounty under the pretence of defraying the expence of their medicines; for that charity which is not exerciſed to make uſury of fame, ſilently diffuſes the oil of gladneſs over the troubled commotions of the heart, and enjoys the private retreat of unmixed happineſs.

One inſtance, among numbers, I am urged to communicate here, as death now equally precludes the power of beſtowing, and the gratitude of acknowledging, future bounties:

bounties: Captain *Carver* is a name known in the annals of misery, to which he was reduced by long-continued want; disease, its natural consequence, gave him access to Dr. FOTHERGILL; and I am informed by his widow, that as often as he applied for medical relief, the Doctor as often accompanied his prescription with a liberal donation. But Captain *Carver* was not an importunate solicitor; the mind not hardened by familiarity of refusal, or that hath not acquired, by frequent struggles, the art of suppressing its emotions, possesses that diffidence which is the inseparable associate of worth. Between diffidence and want, many were the struggles of Captain *Carver*, but, overcome at length by repeated acts of the Doctor's generosity, a jealous suspicion of becoming troublesome to his benefactor, determined him to prefer that want, from the deprivation of the necessaries of life, which put it out of the power of his choice; for death soon triumphs over famine.—What a conflict of sullen greatness does this tragedy exhibit! When his fate was communicated to the Doctor, how tender

was his expreſſion! "If I had known his "diſtreſs, he ſhould not thus have died*!'

He that is cordially diſpoſed to do good,

* The king has ſince graciouſly condeſcended to allow the widow *Carver* an annuity. The unfortuate huſband was only known to me on his death-bed. In the early ſtages of his diſeaſe he was able to wait upon Dr. FOTHERGILL; but in the progreſs of it, being confined to his bed, the Doctor requeſted me to viſit the Captain at his lodgings; and my firſt interview was within three days of his deceaſe. It was after his funeral that I felt myſelf more immediately intereſted in the ſuccour of the widow and orphans. As the Captain died pennyleſs, he was buried, to avoid expence, in the poor's ground, a part of the church-yard uſually appropriated to the abject poor. When I reflected upon the utility of his Travels, I conſidered him as a public loſs, and his offspring as the children of the public; and I preſented the widow with a few pounds, to clothe and feed herſelf and children: but the money, thus deſigned to ſatisfy her hunger, ſhe employed otherwiſe; ſhe had the corpſe of her huſband taken out of the poor's ground, and buried in ground containing the aſhes of higher company, and over it ſhe raiſed a decent monument to his memory. His Travels, however, will prove a more durable monument than ſtone; and, though the duſt with which we are mixed avails not to the living or to the dead, yet I was ſenſibly touched with this inſtance of poſthumous affection, and have ſince endeavoured to mitigate the miſeries of a mind endowed with ſuch tender ſenſibilities.

will

will not find his beneficence disappointed for want of occasions; for distress appears in a thousand shapes, and affords the affluent as many opportunities of augmenting their own happiness, as by enlarging that of others. Were there no misery in the world, there would be few occasions for the exercise of those generous virtues, which beget gratitude and thankfulness on one hand, and the tender emotions of sympathy and humanity on the other. Conscious as we are, that no one is exempt from the painful vicissitudes of life, and that the blessed to-day may to-morrow experience a bitter reverse, the distressed are ever objects of commiseration, and should raise in our hearts that kind of compassion, and obtain that aid from us, which we should look for, were such afflictions suffered to overtake us.

So Dr. FOTHERGILL reflected, and so he consistently acted; for he was almost incessantly suggesting methods of mitigating, not only abject poverty, but likewise that species of poignant sensibility which the

reverse

reverſe of better days naturally inflicts. Feelings of this nature preſented to him a plan for relieving the diſtreſſes of the lower claſſes of the people, by leſſening the price of proviſions. Where the profit of labour is barely adequate to the expence of ſubſiſtence, from unfavourable ſeaſons, or from whatever cauſe a temporary ſcarcity of the neceſſaries of life may originate, is a ſeverity peculiarly felt by the poor: when land fails of its uſual product in any one general article of diet, every other being demanded in greater proportion, the price of the whole will be enhanced. Such a national ſcarcity can only be obviated by importation from another country, at the expence of money or ſome other equivalent value, and hence conſtitutes only a partial remedy; but could a ſubſtitute for national ſcarcity be found, which is not the product of *land*, ſuch would afford the moſt effectual means of obviating impending diſtreſs; and this the *ocean* affords, which barters its produce for labour alone. If the inhabitants of a country, ſurrounded by ſea abounding with fiſh, were accuſtomed to

live

live upon this food one day in the week, it is evident that the ſame land would ſupport one ſeventh more inhabitants, without enhancing the neceſſaries of diet. If our fiſheries contributed to the ſubſiſtance of the inhabitants of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, whilſt our own poor were at times wanting bread, was it not true policy to encourage the more general uſe of this cheap and dietetic article?

At the approach of the ſevere winter of 1767, Dr. FOTHERGILL propoſed a ſcheme, and liberally contributed to raiſe a fund for inſuring its ſucceſs, to purchaſe Fiſh at a wholeſale cheap price, and to diſpoſe of them at a ſmall loſs, till the whole ſubſcription was expended, for the benefit of the poor and middle ranks of houſe-keepers. The Society, who ſupported this ſcheme, which was continued to the year 1770, in the ſame manner purchaſed Potatoes in *Lancaſhire*, or other cheap markets, and conveyed them by water to the metropolis, where there is more poverty, as well as more wealth, than in any other part of the kingdom; and, to countenance this diet,

he

he purchaſed from the warehouſes, opened for the ſale of theſe articles, the proviſions of his own table, once at leaſt a week. If this conduct deſerve to be recorded as an example for poſterity, I ſhall be approved for introducing likewiſe the reſpectable names of *David Barclay*, *John Barclay*, *Daniel Mildred*, *Samuel Hoare*, *Oſgood Hanbury*, *Capel Hanbury*, *John Harman*, *John Strettel*, *Iſaac Walker*, *Zachary Cockfield*, *Thomas Corbyn*, and *William Archer*, as examples of beneficence, co-operating in this patriotic and humane undertaking.

To break a monopoly which had highly enhanced the price of freſh fiſh in all the markets about *London*, he firſt ſuggeſted the ſcheme of bringing fiſh by land-carriage; and though it did not ſucceed in every reſpect, it tended to deſtroy a ſuppoſed combination, which has never ſince ariſen to the ſame alarming extent; and may probably long be remembered, as a project which, though now ſuſpended, may be renewed at a future time, ſhould the ſame complaint again occur.

To

To render Bread much cheaper to the poor, though equally wholeſome with the beſt wheaten, Dr. FOTHERGILL propoſed a method of making it with one part of potatoes, and three parts of houſehold flour; and to encourage its uſe, he cauſed proper directions to be diſtributed among the Bakers and others in the city. I have often ate this bread, and even were the price equal, I ſhould prefer it to that made of the fineſt flour.

A wholeſome bread may likewiſe be made, by mixing the fine flour of Indian corn with that of wheat, in equal proportions; which, if rightly managed, the colour will be about the ſame as the ſtandard wheaten bread, and, before the preſent conteſt with *America*, might have been ſold about two-pence in the quartern loaf cheaper than the fine wheaten, when that may be at eight-pence per quartern; and, ſhould days of peace return, will doubtleſs be again equally cheap.

No ſubſtance, uſed as aliment, has been

more fully and satisfactorily proved to be nutritious than this corn, which was once imported hither in considerable quantities from *North-America*, where it forms a large share of the diet of both the rich and poor: it is light and easy of digestion, and at the same time affording much nourishment, as those most addicted to it endure exercise and labour with superior ease; and it has likewise been particularly remarked, that horses fed with it will travel further, and bear the fatigues of a long journey much better, than when fed with any other food whatever. It was formerly much used about *London* for the feeding of hogs, and it has rendered their flesh whiter, sweeter, and better flavoured, than when fed with any thing else hitherto used: and for black cattle, deer, and poultry, there is no food superior to this grain.

The people of *North-America* dress the flour into various forms, for which it is as well calculated as wheat; in the *West-Indies* it constitutes a large share of the food of the negroes, who, perhaps, undergo

dergo as much hardſhip and labour as moſt of the ſons of men.

The flour of this corn poſſeſſes, to moſt palates, an agreeable ſweet flavour; ſo that ſome perſons, who have accuſtomed themſelves to eat this bread, find a difficulty in returning to the uſe of any other. Great care is requiſite in grinding the corn, as a part of the interior edge of the grain is compoſed of a ligneous ſpongy ſubſtance, the middle of which is of a dark brown colour, and of a bitter taſte, which, if ground into the flour, produces a diſagreeable taſte; to avoid which, the millſtones ſhould be ſet ſo wide as but juſt to burſt the thick or farinaceous part of the grain, which ſhould be paſſed through a ſieve, in order to ſeparate the above-mentioned bitteriſh ſubſtance; the grain ſhould then be ground with the ſtones ſet to render it ſufficiently fine: by this precaution the flour is white as that of the fineſt wheat, and full as pleaſant to eat; it poſſeſſes, like potatoes, the quality of preſerving the bread, made from a mixture of it, in a moiſt ſtate for many

days, which, at leaſt in warm weather, is no inconſiderable advantage*.

Though numerous rivulets, when united, conſtitute a conſiderable current; yet, various as were the channels of the Doctor's bounty in the minor departments of beneficence, they formed but a ſmall proportion of the ample income which flowed from the extenſive exerciſe of his profeſſion. Thoſe acts of beneficence, where, like the oak which germinates from an acorn, great effects ariſe from ſmall cauſes, may be claſſed under minor departments, when referred to him, whoſe liberality flowed into ſo many wide and diſtant channels: ſeldom was any uſeful ſubſcription ſet on foot, either in this kingdom or its dependencies, without his name ſtanding foremoſt in the liſt, as many of the ſchools

* Whilſt I am conſidering the means of relieving the poor by a healthy ſubſtitute for wheaten bread, I cannot but recommend the peruſal of a performance lately publiſhed, entitled, Obſervations on ſuch nutritive Vegetables as may be ſubſtituted in the Place of ordinary Food. Extracted from the *French* of M. *Parmentier*, 8vo. *Murray, London*, 1783.

at

at home and abroad can gratefully evidence: in public calamities, as in inſtances of private diſtreſs, but in a more enlarged manner, the ſympathy of his heart expanded the bounty of his purſe—

His boſom Truth's fair palace; and his arms
Benevolent, the harbour of mankind!
BROOKE's Guſt. Vaſa.

A man who devoted his labour and fortune to public good, without oſtentation, may have raiſed many monuments of public benefit, that are too remote to be clearly recollected, or too recent to be fully aſcertained. In the late war, when the ſucceſs of our arms had filled the priſons with captives, and reduced our enemies to a ſtate too abject to adminiſter ſupport adequate to the miſery of their own people, a national ſubſcription was inſtituted, to feed and clothe theſe unfortunate victims of war; for a brave people, like the *Perſian Cyrus*, deemed thoſe no longer enemies whom they had vanquiſhed*. In this noble undertaking

* Ils ſont hommes comme nous, ils ne ſont plus ennemis, ſitôt qu'ils ſont vaincus.
Norborn.

taking Dr. FOTHERGILL bore a conſiderable ſhare: the Society of *Quakers*, who ſcarcely conſtitute the two hundredth part of the nation, raiſed above one fourth of the whole ſubſcription; towards which he was an ample contributor, and was appointed one of the Committee* for conducting and appropriating this national bounty; of which no inſtance of equal humanity was ever recorded in the heroic ages of *Greece* or *Rome*†.

The

Norborn Berkeley, afterwards Lord *Botetourt*, then colonel of the militia, who guarded the *French* priſoners at *Wincheſter*, was ſtruck with their diſtreſs, and was the firſt who propoſed a ſubſcription for their relief.

* The benevolent *Thomas Corbyn*, with the late *Richard How*, were likewiſe of this Committee.

† Dr. *Johnſon*, in his noble preface to the Report of the above Committee, juſtly remarks, that "new ſcenes of miſery make new impreſſions; and much of the charity which produced theſe donations, may be ſuppoſed to have been generated by a ſpecies of calamity never known amongſt us before. Some imagine that the laws have provided all neceſſary relief in common caſes, and remit the poor to the care of the public; ſome have been deceived by fictitious miſery, and are afraid of encouraging

The late unnatural war in *America* * afforded a freſh example of popular miſery,

* Whilſt the firſt edition was in the preſs, the Preliminary Articles of Peace were ſigned, on the 20th of *Jan.* 1783.

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ging impoſture; many have obſerved want to be the effect of vice, and conſider caſual alms-givers as patrons of idleneſs. But all theſe difficulties vaniſh in the preſent caſe: we know that for the priſoners of war there is no legal proviſion; we ſee their diſtreſſes, and are certain of its cauſe; we know that they are poor and naked, and poor and naked without a crime.

"But it is not neceſſary to make any conceſſions. The opponents of this charity muſt allow it to be good, and will not eaſily prove it not to be the beſt. That charity is beſt, of which the conſequences are moſt extenſive: the relief of enemies has a tendency to unite mankind in fraternal affection; to ſoften the acrimony of adverſe nations, and diſpoſe them to peace and amity: in the mean time, it alleviates captivity, and takes away ſomething from the miſeries of war. The rage of war, however mitigated, will always fill the world with calamity and horror: let it not then be unneceſſarily extended; let animoſity and hoſtility ceaſe together; and no man be longer deemed an enemy, than while his ſword is drawn againſt us.

"The effects of theſe contributions may, perhaps, reach ſtill further. Truth is beſt ſupported by virtue: we may hope from thoſe who feel or who ſee our charity, that they ſhall no longer deteſt as hereſy that religion, which makes its profeſſors the followers of HIM, who has commanded us to *do good to them that hate us.*"

and

and another inſtance of Dr. FOTHERGILL's beneficence; for his bounty flowed copiouſly into the channels of miſery, wherever it exiſted. As the contention in *America* was embittered by reciprocal injuries, each contending party was more and more ſtimulated to acts of violence, till reiterated diſtreſſes had levelled moſt ranks of people into penury and want. To obviate theſe ravages of inteſtine war, a ſubſcription was opened among the *Quakers* of *Europe*, for the ſervice of their fellow-ſubjects beyond the Atlantic. If Dr. FOTHERGILL did not firſt propoſe, he was certainly one of the moſt early and liberal advocates for this generous ſubſcription. Its application was not confined to any ſect; it was extended to the miſerable of every denomination; for, under affliction, we ought to be brethren by ſympathy. But to deſcribe the Doctor in every act of his beneficence, would conſtitute an epitome of human woe counteracted by godlike generoſity.

I hope it will not be deemed a partial attachment to *Sect*, ſhould I indulge myſelf

in

in a digreſſion not immediately connected with the object of my narrative. Conſidering the general philanthropy of a Society of which Dr. FOTHERGILL was a diſtinguiſhed member, it may ſeem ſtrange that it ſhould have obtained the obloquy and invidious reflections of perſons of all denominations, when a little inquiry would have afforded ſufficient reaſons for adopting more favourable ſentiments. A cauſe, and one of the moſt difficult to eradicate, is the impreſſions imbibed in early life, prejudicial to this Society. No book, perhaps, is at preſent more generally read in ſchools than *Guthrie* s Geographical Grammar ; and, ſo far as it reſpects the religious principles of the *Quakers*, it is compoſed of errors and miſrepreſentations, with which the writer would have been aſhamed to have charged any of its members: but early impreſſions being moſt permanent, and theſe prejudices being interwoven in ſchool education, become familiar to youth, and grow up with them, and conſequently poſſeſſing no novelty, they excite no future inveſtigation; and thus opinions, founded

upon misrepresentation, are admitted as habitual and established truths. That which differs from the general habitude of mankind, will not acquire general applause: it is not flattering to self-love to admit, much less to approve, opinions which controvert its own; and those of the *Quakers* consist of such as are calculated to obtain popular obloquy. The whole tenor of their principles being contrary to *War*, they could not therefore raise the esteem of the military; as they have no *Priests*, and consider the exercise of the Gospel as free, they could not conciliate the affections of the *Clergy*; in like manner, as they discourage going to *Law*, they could not expect the favour of the professors of law: and thus the principal sources, upon which the public opinion must depend, are naturally adverse to a Society, whose principles counteract both their views and emoluments.

Whoever is bold enough to dissent from popular opinion, is reprobated as obstinate or fanatic by popular decision; but, however sudden passion may controvert

a general

a general poſition, mankind are ſeldom long and deliberately obſtinate againſt their private intereſt. But the ſyſtem on which I am adverting, admitting not of Oaths, it debarred itſelf from all emoluments under government; as it repreſſed pomp and ceremonious addreſs, it could neither court the great nor flatter the gay. From ſuch a ſyſtem of ſelf-denial the Society could never be numerous; and, as naturally might be imagined, would rather have excited pity than perſecution: but, unenviable as their religious opinions might appear, ſo natural is it for the ſtrong to oppreſs the weak, that they were compelled to ſeal thoſe opinions with their blood. Time, however, which is the meaſure of actions, has placed men and opinions in new points of view:

*Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat**. CIC.

Perſecution drove the *Quakers* to *America*, where they founded a government unknown in modern times; where the world beheld

* Time overthrows the illuſions of opinion, but eſtabliſhes the deciſions of nature.

a people in power, the only people recorded in hiſtory, who never exerciſed that power to perſecute the weak!

What is familiar and near us, excites little ſcrutiny or inveſtigation; but the time may come, when a wiſe legiſlator may deſcend to inquire, by what medium a whole Society, in both the Old and New World, is made to think and act with uniformity for upwards of a century! By what polity, without emolument from government, they have become the only people on earth free from poverty! By what œconomy they have thus prevented beggary and want among any of their members, whilſt the nation groans under taxes for the poor! Then perhaps their fanaticiſm may not appear to the public in a worſe point of view than has been exhibited by a modern writer on the continent, whoſe ſentiments are as follow. After giving a view of their religious principles, he ſays, " * Après cela qu'on " range tant qu'on voudra les *Quakers* " parmi

* Let thoſe, who pleaſe, conſider the *Quakers* as fanatics; they are ſuch fanatics as always merit eſteem.

I think

" parmi les fanatiques ; ce ſont toujours
" des fanatiques bien eſtimables. Je ne
" puis m'empêcher de déclarer, que je
" les eſtime un peuple vraiment grand,
" vertueux, plein d'induſtrie, d'intelligence,
" et de ſageſſe. Ce ſont des gens animés
" des principes les plus étendus de benefi-
" cence, qu'il y ait jamais eu ſur la terre.
" Leur charité ſe porte ſur toute le race
" du genre humain, ne refuſant à perſonne
" les miſéricordes des dieux. Ils recon-
" noiſſent publiquement que la liberté uni-
" verſelle eſt due à tout le monde. Ils
" condamnent les impôts, et neanmoins

I think myſelf obliged to declare, that I eſteem them to be a great, induſtrious, modeſt, intelligent, and virtuous people, and to be animated with the moſt beneficent principles of any ſect, which ever yet appeared in the world. They have a comprehenſive charity to the whole race of mankind, and deny the mercies of God to none. They publicly aver, that an univerſal liberty is due to all ; are againſt impoſitions of every kind, yet patiently ſubmit to many themſelves ; and perhaps are the only party amongſt men, whoſe practices, as a body, correſpond with their principles. I am not aſhamed to own, that I have with great pleaſure read over Mr. *Barclay*'s Apology for *Quakeriſm*, and do really think it to be, the moſt maſterly, charitable, and reaſonable ſyſtem that I have ever ſeen.

" ils

" ils les payent, et s'y ſoumettent ſans
" murmure. Enfin, c'eſt peut-être le ſeul
" parti chez les Chrétiens, dont la pratique
" du corps entier reponde conſtamment à
" ſes principes. Je n'ai point de honte
" d'avouer que j'ai lu et relu avec un plai-
" ſir ſingulier l'Apologie du *Quakériſme*
" par *Robert Barclay;* il m'a convaincu que
" c'eſt, tout calculé, le ſyſtême le plus raiſon-
" able et le plus parfait qu'on ait encore ima-
" giné." Encyclopedie Fr. T. 13. p. 648.*

He that ſo ardently and ſucceſsfully exerted his abilities and fortune in promoting private and public good, was, upon numerous occaſions, a generous patron of Literature: but above courting the adulation of authors, he endeavoured to direct the genius and improve the writings of perſons of uſeful talents; without leiſure to arrange and publiſh ſo much of his own experience as the public deſired, he ſought opportunities of ſuggeſting to others ſuch objects of inquiry as might prove moſt

* This appears to be a tranſlation from *Cato*'s Letters, Vol. IV. p. 153. 12mo. Anno 1733.

beneficial

beneficial to the community. Thoſe who are the moſt capable of inſtructing mankind, are oftentimes, from a diffidence which aſſociates with true excellence, moſt backward in imparting inſtruction. *Cleghorn*, the ingenious and inquiſitive *Cleghorn*, who practiſed long and ſucceſsfully at *Minorca*, returned to *England* without having arranged his important hiſtory of the diſeaſes of that iſland, which he afterwards did at the ſuggeſtion of Dr. FOTHERGILL*. Theſe phyſicians, to whom the world has been ſo much indebted, having been early colleagues in ſtudy, ſo they continued intimate friends, emulating each other in medical reſearches. The latter, when he firſt read what *Cleghorn* had effected, ſpeaks of his labours with that liberal ſpirit of approbation, which envies

* The moſt material parts of Dr. *Cleghorn*'s excellent publication were communicated to Dr. FOTHERGILL, in letters from *Minorca*, dated in the years 1742 and 1744, methodically digeſted, and written in pure, elegant, and claſſical Latin, which language he wrote with great fluency. Theſe letters Dr. FOTHERGILL tranſmitted to Dr. *Cuming*, who was likewiſe an intimate correſpondent of Dr. *Cleghorn*'s, as well as of Dr. *Ruſſell*'s.

not

not the laudable ſpirit of another: " * Mi-
" raberis proculdubio *Cleghornii* noſtri
" induſtriam; in orbis etiam angulo ſitus
" majores facit progreſſus quam noſtrorum
" quivis, quibus etiam non deſunt idonea
" ſtudiorum adminicula. Alius itaque alium
" excitemus, ut ejus inſequamur veſtigia,
" tantoque viro digni evadamus amici."

To Dr. *Ruſſell*, his early aſſociate, and afterwards his correſpondent at *Aleppo*, whoſe life he has commemorated with the tenderneſs of fraternal affection; to the amiable *Ruſſell*, he urged the importance of an hiſtorical narrative of that city and its environs; and which the latter executed, with a perſpicuity that will hand down the work, and the reputation of its author, to diſtant poſterity †.

Within

* Thou wilt no doubt admire the induſtry of our friend *Cleghorn*; who, ſituated in a corner of the world, has made greater progreſs than any of us, who even do not want the proper aids of ſtudy. Let us, therefore, ſtimulate one another, that we may follow his footſteps, and become the worthy friends of ſo great a man. Letter to Dr. *Cuming*, 14th Auguſt 1742.

† From the time he left *England*, to his return in *February*

Within the extent of my knowledge, ſimilar inſtances might be largely multiplied; and they equally point out his generous ardour in the promotion of uſeful knowledge: in many literary performances, indeed, his aſſiſtance has acquired public acknowledgement, as the reſpectable names of a *Rutty*, a *Macbride*, a *Falconer*, and many others, teſtify. Few men of diſtinguiſhed reputation paſs through life with mere ſilent admiration; gratitude or reſpect will at length ſingle them out as patrons of ſcience; and dedications of juſt

February 1755, we had maintained, ſays DR. FOTHERGILL, a regular correſpondence. I could not forbear mentioning to him repeatedly, how acceptable a more accurate account of Aleppo would be to this nation, and to all *Europe*; that no perſon would probably ever ſtand a chance of ſucceeding in it ſo happily as himſelf; that his long reſidence there, his knowledge of the language, the manners, cuſtoms, diſeaſes of the place, the great credit he had acquired amongſt all ranks, by an able, diligent, and diſintereſted exertion of his faculties, his influence over the Paſcha, and the reſpect paid him by the *Turks* themſelves, would facilitate every inquiry. He viewed the propoſal in the ſame light, collected materials, made ſuitable inquiries, and has erected a laſting and honourable monument to his memory. Life of Dr. *Ruſſell*.

applauſe, or miſapplied adulation, will follow: but as Dr. FOTHERGILL was uniformly more deſirous of doing good, than of having it known, he was averſe to dedications, and conſidered them as a ſpecies of literary pageantry, more productive of envy to the patron, than of advantage to the author. I was once with him at *Lea-Hall*, when a gentleman, whoſe reputation juſtly afforded him the moſt honourable diſtinction, requeſted to addreſs a work of intrinſic merit to the Doctor, and I well remember his reply:—" My friendſhip will not " be augmented by ſuch a public inſtance " of reſpect: apply therefore to ſome emi- " nent perſon, whoſe friendſhip may thus " be conciliated; whereby," added he kindly, " an old friend may be preſerved, and " a new one gained."

That immenſe work of *Botany*, wherein the pencil of *Miller* illuſtrated, in a ſtyle of unprecedented elegance, the *Sexual Syſtem* of *Linnæus*, chiefly from the originals at *Upton*, was actually dedicated to the Doctor; and afterwards, with no little difficulty

culty in recalling the copies, cancelled at his expreſs ſolicitation. Though he delighted to encourage ingenuity, he diſliked to be told of it.

Purver, the indefatigable tranſlator of the Bible and Teſtament, by wonderful ſelf-exertion, acquired an extenſive knowledge of the languages requiſite for this arduous labour; and at length effected, by the patronage, and ſolely by the patronage of Dr. FOTHERGILL, a literal tranſlation of the Sacred Scriptures*: and though a tenaciouſneſs in the learned author for provincial idiom, rendered this valuable tranſlation leſs read and eſteemed, yet independent of idiomatic objections, it may juſtly be eſtimated among the principal productions of the century.

Edwards†, whoſe Birds acquired new life by his pencil, and who was the firſt that added eaſe to attitude, and truth to

* In two volumes folio, anno 1765.

† His Natural Hiſtory of Birds with his Gleanings are comprized in 7 vols. 4to.

richneſs of plumage, in this department of *Zoology*, repeatedly acknowledges his obligations to the Doctor; and *Drury*, who with ſingular accuracy of deſcription, has united the vivid elegance of colouring, which *Entomology* admits, and thereby rendered it at once entertaining and inſtructive, introduces this liberal patron of Natural Hiſtory with the warmeſt expreſſions of eſteem, in the Preface to his *Illuſtrations of Natural Hiſtory*, "I ſhould "think myſelf totally unpardonable," he obſerves, "if I finiſhed this addreſs, with-"out acknowledging the obligation I am "under to ſeveral friends, whoſe aſſiſtance "in this work claims the utmoſt return of "gratitude: among theſe in a moſt particu-"lar manner I muſt mention Dr. FOTHER-"GILL, whoſe readineſs to encourage and "promote every part of Natural Hiſtory, "muſt endear him to every man who wiſhes "well to ſo uſeful and beneficial a branch "of knowledge; and it is to the kindneſs "of that gentleman, the reader will per-"ceive I am indebted for a great number "of figures that form a conſiderable part

"of

" of this work; many of which are ſo very
" rare, as not to be met with in any other
" cabinet."

In the proceſs of this narrative, I have often had occaſion to reflect, that what is known cannot be immediately told. There are circumſtances connected with the living, which delicacy forbids to record; or with the dead, whoſe aſhes it were cruel, on account of the ſurviving friends, to moleſt: hence many a good man's actions are buried in oblivion. Such muſt be the lot of many a noble inſtance of Dr. FOTHERGILL's munificence. I ſhould even have paſſed over in ſilence that which the late Dr. *Knight* afforded, had it not been generally known, and recently revived by the claſſical pen of a reſpectable phyſician *. The Librarian of the *Britiſh Muſeum*, whoſe character was deſervedly eſteemed, by ſome ſpeculations in mining, more plauſible than productive, became ſo far involved in his circumſtances, as to be obliged to apply to thoſe he deemed

* Memoirs of the Life, and a View of the Character of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL; by *G. Thompſon* M. D.

his

his friends for pecuniary ſupport; but his application was received with coolneſs. In this dilemma, though he really had enjoyed the perſonal acquaintance of Dr. FOTHERGILL, he could not have preſumed upon making ſuch a requeſt, but from the compulſive motive of neceſſity. The ingenious *Knight*, with diffidence, told the Doctor what would render him once more a happy man. The anſwer given by the phyſician of philanthropy, whoſe heart never felt the diſtreſs of another without wiſhing to remove it, was ſhort but expreſſive,—"*I will then make thee happy**." His was not that drop-like bounty, which pauſes in its progreſs; it was full, flowing, and benign †; for I am informed, that in this inſtance it amounted to about a thouſand guineas.

Nullus argento color eſt avaris,
Abdito terris——‡ HOR. lib. ii. od. 2.

* The immenſe artificial loadſtone, deſcribed in Dr. FOTHERGILL's Works, was the invention of Dr. *Knight*, and preſented by the former to the *Royal Society*.

† See Dr. *Hird*'s Affectionate Tribute, page 7.

‡ Gold hath no luſtre of its own;
It ſhines by temperate uſe alone. FRANCIS.

Perſons,

Perſons, whoſe moments are devoted to employments of profit, are rarely diſpoſed to ſacrifice private emolument to public good. Time, to a medical character of high reputation, is a lucrative reality; and he that devotes a ſhare of it to the benefit of the community, in that proportion ſacrifices his private intereſt. It is rarely, indeed, that phyſicians depart from the routine of profeſſional practice; but Dr. FOTHERGILL, whoſe enlarged mind was capable of embracing every object of utility, was an exception: the punctuality of his conduct, and the perſpicuity of his reflections, gave an activity to his mind to promote improvement and perfection in every thing around him. The crouded ſtreets of the Metropolis, its ſuperb edifices, and perpetual traffic, excite admiration in the moſt indifferent, whoſe attention may not have been attracted by more minute inveſtigation; but the active mind of our Aſſociate, unreſtrained in its ſurvey of utility, was often engaged in detecting error and pointing out improvement in this ſplendid city, which he communicated to thoſe concerned in its

government,

government, either immediately, or by letters in the public prints. His letters on ſubjects of police, and in other departments, could they be collected together, would conſtitute an ample and uſeful volume, calculated to inſtruct the magiſtrate, and inform the architect and tradeſman. He condeſcended even to exert his influence in the improvement of the common pavement; to widen the ſtreets, and open new communications for the health and convenience of the citizens.

As he conſidered the eaſy and cheap conveyance of merchandize, and other articles of conſumption, from various parts of the nation to and from the Metropolis, as of immenſe importance to the manufactures, trade, exports, and wealth of the city, he ſuggeſted the plan of bringing the northern navigations, which already unite *Liverpool*, *Briſtol*, and *Hull*, into the vicinity of *London*, by new canals, the grand reſervoir of which he projected to riſe in *Cold-Bath-Fields*. In the fertility of his ſchemes I have liſtened with pleaſure to the familiar manner

manner in which he delineated the facility of this important intercourſe; and probably, when the great tendency of trade towards the North of this kingdom, from the advantage of navigable canals, ſhall have rouſed the citizens of *London* to protect and proſecute their own intereſts, ſuch a project may be ſeriouſly revived, and effectually executed *.

Thoſe only, who have acquired the habit of doing much in a little time, know how to eſtimate its value; and the œconomy of time, applied to the various concerns of trade and commerce, admits of the moſt profitable balance in favour of induſtry and traffic. In this uſeful point of view, among many others, he conſidered expeditious communication through the ſtreets of *London* as of ſingular importance in a mercantile city; and lamented the obvious deficiencies in this reſpect, which occurred in almoſt every part of *London*. From the great northern

* See a judicious pamphlet, juſt publiſhed, entitled, Conſiderations on the Idea of uniting the Rivers *Thames* and *Severn*, 4to. 1782.

road, the city is chiefly acceſſible by *Smith-field* and *Biſhopſgate-Street*; and from the former of theſe to the latter, there is no communication that conveniently admits of more than one carriage to paſs at a time; whilſt ſuitable avenues, with little expence, might have been formed, by an ample entrance from *Moorfields* to the *Manſion-Houſe*, and from *Iſlington* to *Black-Friars-Bridge*, in ſtraight lines: this he projected; and, by the exertions of *Charles Dingley*, who conſtructed the ſaw-mills at *Limehouſe*, in imitation of thoſe at *Sardam*, it had near been accompliſhed. *Black-Friars-Bridge*, one of the firſt ſtructures of the kind that human induſtry and judgment ever executed, and which covers the wealthieſt ſtream in the univerſe, certainly deſerves an avenue of ſome elegance, eſpecially where elegance would neceſſarily be joined with utility.

Many other parts might be gradually improved, by ſeizing the opportunities offered by caſual conflagrations, or the ſlow but more certain dilapidations of time, to widen the

ſtreets,

ſtreets, or to improve the ſtructure of new edifices; and few opportunities of this kind eſcaped the Doctor's attention, and his conſequent recommendation to the magiſtracy *.

Indeed, one of the moſt dreadful conſequences of a large and cloſe-built city, is that of conflagrations which ſo frequently break out, and againſt the devaſtation of which no remedy of the legiſlature has yet been adequate; nor perhaps ever will, whilſt, under the privilege of freedom ſtructures are raiſed, and employments carried on, in ſituations which true policy would interdict. Of theſe, ſugar-houſes, and the operations in them, where much fuel is neceſſarily expended, afford ſtriking examples; and in this point of view engaged the attention of the Doctor, who at different times propoſed various modes of

* After the conflagration of *Langdale*'s diſtillery, at the bottom of *Holborn-Hill*, the Doctor took much pains to have the buildings, to be conſtructed on their ruins, thrown back, in a line with thoſe on *Holborn-Hill*; but, laudable as his endeavours were, he laboured in vain.

prevention. When the *Minories* were laid open, by pulling down the old houſes, the ſituation appeared to him eligible for the conſtruction of theſe and ſimilar hazardous buildings, where the uſe of fire in great quantity might endanger houſes in their vicinity. Two letters upon this ſubject, though printed without his name, he told me were his productions; which I have inſerted, as inſtances of his regard to objects of general utility *.

A cauſe

* GAZETTEER, *December* 30, 1768.

"IN the compaſs of one week two ſugar-houſes, in the moſt populous parts of the city, have been deſtroyed by fire, and have ſpread deſolation and terror in the neighbourhood.

"I conſider theſe edifices as built for deſtruction; there being more ſugar-houſes burnt down than any other houſes of manufactory.

"Whether this is owing to any fault in their conſtruction, or to the ignorance, neglect, and ſtupidity of thoſe who are employed in this buſineſs, I know not.

"Ought a well-governed city to permit ſuch buildings to be erected as are attended with ſuch dreadful conſequences? Moſt certainly it ought not.

"A gentleman, whoſe life is of great conſequence to many, as well as to his family, lay extremely ill of a dangerous diſorder: the terrible alarm of fire within

a few

A cauſe of deſtruction, almoſt peculiar to great cities, and perhaps equally frequent and

a few doors made it neceſſary to take him out of his bed, and to carry him, half naked, to the firſt hoſpitable door where the family could think of getting admittance. His recovery was extremely doubtful before: this event will not leſſen the hazard.

" Shall families be ſtripped of their ſupport, ſhall the public be deprived of uſeful members, ſhall diſtreſs and ruin be ſpread through a neighbourhood unneceſſarily, and without any endeavour to prevent the like inconvenience for the future? Humanity, at leaſt, ſpeaks another language. Perhaps hearts, obdurate to every other ſenſation but that of gain, would paſs through the ruins of the metropolis itſelf, without a ſigh, or a wiſh for the prevention of ſuch fatal accidents!—

" The city ſhews, in many reſpects, an inclination for improvement! and I wiſh that no more ſugar-houſes might be ſuffered to be built in the city, nor thoſe that are built tolerated beyond a certain time, that is, their preſent leaſes.

" I would not preſume to direct where theſe now neceſſary edifices ought to be built; but, as I think no perſon ought haſtily to find fault with any thing, unleſs he propoſes a remedy, I take the liberty to ſuggeſt the following to the conſideration of the public.

" In the tract of ground that lies between the *Minories* and *Poor Jewry-Street*, I think there is ſpace enough now vacant, or likely to become ſo, on which as many ſugar-houſes might be erected as there are in the city.

" Let an act of parliament be obtained to prohibit the

" future

and fatal as the foregoing, is the mode of interment of the bodies of the dead, and particularly

future erection of any ſugar-houſes, except in this particular part. The ſcite would be very advantangeous to the ſugar-bakers themſelves; it is near the water-ſide, and the conveyance to all parts of the town eaſy. Their fuel, their ſugars, would coſt leſs to be laid in here, than in moſt other places. Beſides, the city would be eaſed, by this means, of one of the greateſt nuiſances that attends it, the ſugar-carts; the unloading and loading of which coſt more time to the paſſengers in carriages, than the brewers drays themſelves; for moſt of the ſugar-houſes in the city are in narrow ſtreets, yet in ſtreets and paſſages much frequented: *Bow-Lane*, *Knight-Rider-Street*, and ſome others, might be mentioned.

" As the parliament is ſitting, and the city of *London* may have occaſion to apply on divers accounts, I wiſh they would be pleaſed, in conjunction with the inſurance-offices, whoſe intereſt is at ſtake, to take the premiſes into conſideration, and apply for an act to prevent the building or rebuilding of any more ſuch works in the heart of the city, as in every reſpect they are prejudicial; for the vaſt quantity of ſmoke they produce, and the filth attending them, are as injurious to the health, as the fatal accidents of fire are deſtructive of the ſafety of the inhabitants."

GAZETTEER, *January* 19, 1769.

" THE ſame motives that induced me firſt to take notice of the recent calamities occaſioned by the ſugar-houſes lately burnt down, incite me to revive the ſubject.

" In

particularly thoſe of the poor; which is ſtill continued in this metropolis. In ſome burying-

" In ſcenes of hurry, and perpetual calls to new objects of pleaſure, profit, party, and perhaps diſtreſs, it is not to be wondered at, if Remarks, even that all approve, are read and forgot.

" Mention was made in the paper referred to, of the dangers to which the ſick in the neighbourhood of fires were peculiarly expoſed. I have met with ſeveral inſtances of this nature, ſince thoſe accidents. One of them is a woman with child, and then within two months of her time: the fire being in the ſame ſtreet, her ſurpriſe was exceſſive; and ſhe was ſeized with a diſorder that ſeems to threaten the life of the mother and the child, and to deprive a young family of their comfort and ſupport.

" No doubt but ſuch accidents occur in the vicinity of all fires. Let us, however, ſecure ourſelves from the hazard as much as we can.

" Within the circuit of a mile and a half, in the moſt populous part of the city of *London*, there are not leſs than eighteen ſugar-houſes. Five or ſix of theſe have been burnt down within the laſt twenty years, and ſome of them twice, as I am credibly informed.

" Can the magiſtrates, can the repreſentatives of this great city, vindicate their ſupineneſs, in expoſing ſuch a number of their fellow-citizens to all the calamities ariſing from theſe houſes, devoted, as it were, to the flames, and to ſpread terror, death, and ruin, through the neighbourhoods in which they are erected?

" It

burying-grounds the graves are made ſufficiently wide to contain three or four wooden coffins abreaſt, and deep enough to hold twice as many in depth: theſe pits, after each burial, are covered with a few looſe boards, and a little mould, to hide the coffin from common view; but they are never filled up, till the whole complement of corpſes has been interred. When this is done, a ſecond grave is opened upon the ſame plan, cloſe to the firſt, leaving the ſides of the former coffins ſtill expoſed; by which means theſe wholeſale receptacles of the dead become ſo offenſive, as frequently to oblige the miniſters, and others upon funeral duty, to ſtand at a conſiderable diſtance, to avoid the ſtench hence ariſing.

"It is ſufficient for a private man to have pointed out the evil. It now becomes the duty of the public, and of thoſe particularly whom the public choice has raiſed to dignity and honour, to take care that the commonwealth ſuffers no loſs.

"To theſe I call; I call likewiſe to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of theſe buildings, to rouſe their repreſentatives in common-council, in the great council of the nation likewiſe; to ſecure them from impending danger."

The

The infalubrity of fuch a practice is confirmed by the teftimonies of many writers*. It was what Dr. FOTHERGILL uniformly difcouraged; and to fupply the defect of burying-places within the city, he propofed the fite of *Moorfields*, as lying on the north fide of the town; fouthern winds being more fultry, and likely to convey to the inhabitants any noxious exhalations, the diffufion of which, it is well known, northern winds tend rather to check than promote. That this, however, might be executed with decent elegance, he formed the idea of conftructing Cemeteries in this large

* I have known inftances of the hofpital-fever, fays Sir *John Pringle*, beginning in a ward, when there was no other caufe but one of the men having a mortified limb. *Difeafes of the Army.*

He adds, amongft the caufes of malignant fevers, Burials within the towns, and the bodies not laid deep. *Ibid.*

Foreftus fays, he was an eye-witnefs to a Plague which arofe from the fame caufe.

Diodorus Siculus obferves, that the putrid fteams arifing from the bodies of thofe who lay unburied, was one of the caufes of that dreadful diftemper that broke out among the *Carthaginians* at the fiege of *Syracufe*. And numerous other authors atteft the fame facts.

ſpace of ground, formed into diſtinct regular rows, ſuitable for every degree of citizens, and appropriated to families, in the ſame manner as vaults in general are.

In a large and crowded city, where the free circulation of the air muſt neceſſarily be greatly obſtructed, every means conducive to the preſervation of health ſhould be ſtudiouſly promoted; and, next to bodily exerciſe, and the enjoyment of the open air, nothing perhaps contributes more thereto than cleanlineſs by bathing, which the inhabitants of warmer climates, both in ancient and modern times, conſidered likewiſe as the higheſt gratification, as the multitude of their baths, and the ſtupendous ſtructures raiſed for private and public accommodation, in this way, fully teſtify.

The wealthier citizens of the preſent time are, indeed, in the habit of enjoying this ſalutary luxury; though, from the revolution in dreſs, and the frequent change of clothing, unknown to the ancients, they have neither the neceſſity of former times,

nor

nor the occaſions which the poor at preſent labour under, for waſhing themſelves from the impurities incident on laborious employments, and the want of change of clothing.

In converſation, Dr. FOTHERGILL has repeatedly mentioned to me the importance of public Baths, for the convenience of the lower claſſes of the people; and the annexed letter evinces, that he took ſome active ſteps towards the accompliſhment of this eaſy, ſafe, and ſalutary gratification*.

In

* "To the DIRECTORS of the New River Company.

"*Harpur-Street*, Nov. 16, 1780.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I take the liberty to mention a circumſtance which I think is of ſome importance to the ſalubrity of your water, and therefore not unworthy of your conſideration.

"Returning lately from the North, and paſſing through *Ware*, I was ſtruck with obſerving the quantity of leaves falling into the New River from the trees growing along its banks; at the ſame time reflecting, that in the whole of its courſe to *Iſlington*, the quantity muſt be ſuch as could not fail, by rotting in the current, to render the water leſs pleaſant and leſs wholeſome. Whether this circumſtance has occurred to you, I know not; but I am

In large communities vice has ever abounded, though the wiſeſt legiſlators have uſed

very certain it muſt have a conſiderable effect on the water; and it appears, from late experiments, that the ſun has much influence in meliorating the water. For both theſe reaſons I imagine you will think it expedient to give particular inſtructions to thoſe who have the immediate care of the river committed to them, to take care to have as many of the trees removed from the verge of the river, as poſſibly can be done, without creating too much oppoſition; to prevent, every where, any new ones from being planted ſo near the river, as to injure it either by their ſhade or the falling leaves. It is of no ſmall importance, and I doubt not but the matter will be properly attended to.

" Another circumſtance I have long wiſhed to communicate to you, which I think is an affair deſerving your conſideration: I need not mention the trouble you have annually on account of people bathing in the New River, and the diſguſt it gives to thoſe who are witneſſes of the facts, as well as to thoſe who drink the water and hear of it. The only means I can ſuggeſt to prevent this double miſchief, is to make it the intereſt of thoſe who do it, to do otherwiſe. It ſeems to me, that you would render an eſſential ſervice to the community at large, and to the proprietors, if you would either build a few bathing-houſes in convenient places, or encourage others to build them, where people might be permitted to bathe at low prices; ſix-pence, three-pence, a penny each, &c. Begin with a few, extend them as occaſion requires; ſome for

men,

uſed endeavours to prevent and reſtrain it, by the encouragement of induſtry, and by the infliction of puniſhments on the commiſſion of crimes. Liberty, the birthright of man, the poſſeſſion of which he cannot be too ſolicitous to maintain, has, in moſt ſtates, been denied to criminal members of

men, ſome for women; ſome for boys, others for girls; and a peace officer or two to be on the ſpot, to ſee that no irregularities are committed. On vacant ſpots in the *Spaw-Fields*, and other parts in the vicinage of populous places, they might be built conveniently, and let to advantage, limiting the tenants to low rates, for the accommodation of ſervants, and others, who cannot afford a ſhilling a time; and many for this reaſon go into ponds and rivers beyond their depth, to the loſs of ſeveral lives.

" As I am perſuaded that by this means you might prevent, or be enabled to puniſh with due ſeverity, tranſgreſſors, and do a public benefit, I have no doubt but you will excuſe me for ſuggeſting theſe conſiderations; in the execution of which I ſhall readily communicate every thing that has occurred to me reſpecting it.

" I am, with much reſpect,
" Your Friend,
" J. FOTHERGILL."

[Communicated to my late valuable friend, *John Scott*, Eſq. of *Amwell*, well known in the literary world, by the late *Amie Garnault*, Eſq. of *Bull's Croſs*, *Middleſex*, who was an active member of the New River Company.]

ſociety;

ſociety ; and, in ſome inſtances alſo, where the breach of ſocial regulations has been the effect of unavoidable misfortune, rather than of actual vice : it has, however, always been the wiſh of humanity, that puniſhments could be ſo applied, as to be ſtrictly adequate to the degree of offence. Certain it is, that the indiſcriminate confinement of many perſons together, is productive of two unhappy inconveniencies ; the firſt, as it affects the body, by generating infectious diſeaſes ; and the other, as it contaminates the mind, by hardening the vicious, and, by their example, depraving thoſe not already abandoned. All *Europe* is acquainted with the benevolent, the godlike exertions of *Howard*, whoſe memory will ever be dear to the miſerable tenant of a priſon, and to whoſe labours that elegant ſtateſman, *Burke*, has borne the moſt honourable teſtimony *.

This

* I cannot name this gentleman (Mr. *Howard)* without remarking, that his labours and writing have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has viſited all *Europe*,—not to ſurvey the ſumptuouſneſs of palaces, or the ſtatelineſs of temples ; not to make accurate

This *Howard* was the intimate friend of Dr. FOTHERGILL; they were the friends of humanity; and both were employed in leſſening the miſeries of human life, though in different ſpheres; but in attempting to prevent thoſe injuries and diſeaſes which human contagion produces, they united their labours. The legiſlature juſtly alarmed at repeated inſtances of infection, which pri-

rate meaſurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a ſcale of the curioſity of modern art; not to collect medals, or to collate manuſcripts:—but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hoſpitals; to ſurvey the manſions of ſorrow and pain; to take the gage and dimenſions of miſery, depreſſion, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to viſit the forſaken, and to compare and collate the diſtreſſes of all men in all countries. His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of diſcovery; a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labour is felt, more or leſs, in every country: I hope he will anticipate his final reward, by ſeeing all its effects fully realized in his own. He will receive, not by retail, but in groſs, the reward of thoſe who viſit the priſoner; and he has ſo foreſtalled and monopolized this branch of charity, that there will be, I truſt, little room to merit by ſuch acts of benevolence hereafter. *Burke*'s Speech at the *Guildhall*, in *Briſtol*, 1780.

foners diſſeminated in courts when brought before their judges, was diſpoſed to receive the beſt advice for obviating ſuch baneful effects. Dr. FOTHERGILL and his friend were deſired to attend the Houſe of Commons; before which they gave ſuch information, as induced the legiſlature to paſs a Bill, entitled, "An Act for preſerving the "Health of Priſoners in Gaol, and pre-"venting the Gaol Diſtemper," anno 1774; and afterwards to recommend the building of detached or Penitentiary houſes*, as a mode of puniſhment calculated to reſtrain indolence and vice. Theſe two diſtinguiſhed perſons, with *George Whatley*, Eſq. were appointed, by the king, Commiſſioners for directing ſuitable buildings to carry into execution this new ſyſtem of correction.

The

* *J. Clitherow*, Eſq. the brother-in-law of the late judge *Blackſtone*, in the preface to his Reports, containing memoirs of his life, attributes, in a great meaſure, the origin of theſe houſes to his amiable brother. "In theſe houſes," ſays he, "the convicts are to be ſeparately confined during the intervals of their labour,—debarred from all incentives to debauchery,—inſtructed in religion and morality,—and forced to work for the benefit of the public.

The firſt of theſe, our Preſident, did not live to ſee this uſeful deſign completed, though he had laboured aſſiduouſly, in digeſting it, and had previouſly inſerted ſome uſeful remarks on the puniſhments of convicts, in the public prints, which I think too important to be omitted in his Works.

To obviate, however, or rather repreſs the firſt eruptions of vicious propenſity, is an object of the greateſt importance to the welfare and happineſs of the community. In ſome inſtances, more might be effected by lenient means than by ſevere puniſh-

public. Imagination cannot figure to itſelf a ſpecies of puniſhment, in which terror, benevolence, and reformation, are more happily blended together. What can be more dreadful to the riotous, the libertine, the voluptuous, the idle delinquent, than ſolitude, confinement, ſobriety, and conſtant labour? Yet what can be more truly beneficial? Solitude will awaken reflection; confinement will baniſh temptation; ſobriety will reſtore vigour; and labour will beget a habit of honeſt induſtry: while the aid of a religious inſtructor may implant new principles in his heart; and, when the date of his puniſhment is expired, will conduce to both his temporal and eternal welfare. Such a proſpect as this is ſurely well worth the trouble of an experiment."

ments: one begets gratitude, and a defire to retrieve reputation; the other hardens the mind, excites the paffions of revenge and cruelty, and confirms a more abandoned profligacy of conduct. There are even vices, which feem to vibrate from a falfe fhame, or miftaken integrity: the impoverifhed hufband, upon whom the fuftenance of a family depends, may privately fteal, or boldly rob, from feeling the cogency of domeftic fenfibility, without any vicious defign to injure another: and fuch individuals are not irreclaimable; for fuch, to my knowledge, have been reclaimed.

*In vitium ducit culpæ fuga——**

HOR. Ars Poet. l. xxxi.

But the moft effectual barrier againft corruption of manners, and the influence of vicious example, is an early and guarded education. As the fun is to the external, fo is learning to the intellectual eye;

* —— whilft one fault they fhun,
Into its oppofite extreme they run.

it

it enables the mind to diſtinguiſh truth from error, often endows it with ſtability and ſtrength to combat vicious propenſities, and render it ſuſceptible of enjoying the felicities of life, without adopting its follies, or entailing its miſeries. To promote this uſeful education, Dr. FOTHERGILL was a liberal advocate. How much he contributed towards the ſeminaries of learning inſtituted at *Williamſburg*, *New-York*, and *Philadelphia*, I am not particularly aſſured; but if the extent of his liberality may be eſtimated by the degree of gratitude and reſpect with which his memory is revered throughout *America*, it muſt have been ample.

In the wide ſtream of public good, he did not overlook the ſituation of his own religious perſuaſion; where his influences were moſt powerful, and where congenial minds were more united in promoting his laudable views. He had long endeavoured to inſtitute an extenſive eſtabliſhment for the education of the children of the Society not in affluence; but nothing was effectu-

ally done, until, as Dr. *Hird* obſerves *, " by one of thoſe fortunate events, on " which hangs the fate of many great un- " dertakings, the whole of his deſign be- " came eaſy and practicable. On his return " from *Cheſhire*, through *Yorkſhire*, in the " year 1778, he did me the favour of " being my gueſt a few days, during which " time he was viſited by many of his friends " in thoſe parts. In one of theſe inter- " views, the converſation turned on an in- " ſtitution at *Gilderſome*, a ſmall eſtabliſh- " ment for the education of poor children " amongſt the Society: the Doctor was " inquiring into its ſtate and management, " and how far it might ſerve as a model " for a larger undertaking: a juſt deſcrip- " tion being given of it, with the follow- " ing remark, that not only this, but all " others, however laudable the motives " from which they took their riſe, muſt " fail of ſucceſs, without a conſtant ſuper- " intending care and unremitting attention " to the firſt great object of the inſtitution.

* Affectionate Tribute, page 21, 22.

" This

" This idea was exemplified by the then
" preſent ſtate of the *Foundling-Hoſpital*
" at *Ackworth*; which, although originat-
" ing from the moſt humane principle,
" and erected at a vaſt expence, was, from
" repeated inattentions to the firſt deſign,
" in danger of dilapidation, and ready for
" public ſale. This relation ſtruck the
" Doctor forcibly; ' Why may not this,'
" ſaid he, ' ſerve the very purpoſe I am in
" purſuit of?' To be ſhort, the building,
" and an eſtate of eighty acres of land, were
" purchaſed, improved, and furniſhed by
" ſubſcription. The Doctor ſet a generous
" example by his own contribution, and
" an endowment by his will in perpe-
" tuity."

I have inſerted this quotation, as it explains the incident which brought Dr. FOTHERGILL acquainted with this eligible ſituation, reſpecting which he afterwards expreſſed his warmeſt approbation, in a Letter to a Friend, which I have preſerved in his Works. " Though I had not ſeen the building," he obſerves, " I had ſeen

and

and conſidered a plan of the houſe, and learned from that, and from the report of many who had been on the ſpot, that the building, the ſituation, the healthfulneſs of the country, the plenty of proviſions, and the vicinity of many valuable friends, were ſuch, that if it could be purchaſed, and properly endowed, it might, in many reſpects, anſwer the intention of friends, and lay the ground-work of an uſeful and permanent eſtabliſhment. The children of friends not in affluent circumſtances, are the objects of *Ackworth-School;* the children of ſuch perſons, as muſt either provide for their offspring a very cheap education, or none at all. And there is great reaſon to believe, that the inability of many friends to make ſuch proviſion, or to find any means of obtaining a ſafe education, has been the occaſion of keeping their children at home, where it was impracticable to keep them at all times from corrupt company." The human mind, it has been obſerved, muſt have ſome object in view; and if virtue and propriety do not engage it, vice and folly will: whatever, therefore,

buſies

bufies the mind, without corrupting it, has at leaft this ufe, that it refcues the day from idlenefs; and he that is never idle, will not often be vicious: and when habits of induftry are confirmed by ufeful meditation, virtuous fentiments will be more eafily inculcated; for, if Virtue could be feen, fhe muft be loved; and if Truth could be heard, fhe muft be obeyed.

*Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore**.

HOR. Epift. 16. l. i. v. 52.

The fuccefs of this School rewarded Dr. FOTHERGILL's well-grounded expectations. That ingenious writer, whofe authority I have repeatedly appealed to, is particularly acquainted with the prefent ftate of this extenfive eftablifhment, as he refides in its vicinity, and has thought it fo far an object of his attention, as perfonally to vifit it; and his defcription, communicated in 1781, affords a pleafing profpect of its utility and probable permanency; and I may add, that its improved ftate, at the prefent time, affords further confirma-

* The good, for Virtue's fake, difdain to fin.

tion

tion of its ſucceſs. " There are," he obſerves*, " above three hundred children, " of both ſexes, under the roof, furniſhed " with all the neceſſary conveniencies and " comforts of life, properly clothed, and " educated in every branch of knowledge " ſuitable for the ſtation in which it is " preſumed they may be placed. And, to " the ſatisfaction of every benevolent heart, " it may be truly ſaid, that the inſtitution " is at preſent in a moſt flouriſhing ſtate, " fully anſwering the deſign of its foun- " ders; being conducted under the care of " a number of choſen guardians, of ability, " and of exemplary conduct, with an ex- " actneſs of order, decency, and propriety, " extremely ſtriking, and perfectly pleaſ- " ing to all who have viſited it, though " not of the ſame Society.—The children " are taught habits of regularity, of de-

* Dr. *Hird*'s Affectionate Tribute, page 22, 23.—I am ſorry to add here, that this excellent phyſician and agreeable companion did not long ſurvive this Tribute to his honoured friend and relation. At the time of his deceaſe, he was phyſician to the *Leeds-Infirmary;* in which office he has been ſucceeded by my friend Dr. *Walker*, a phyſician of diſtinguiſhed abilities and humanity.

" cency,

" cency, and reſpectful ſubordination to
" their ſuperiors; of forbearance, affection,
" and kindneſs towards each other; and of
" religious reverence towards their Maker;
" and, I may further add, thoſe habits of
" ſilence and recollection, taught and prac-
" tiſed in the ancient ſchools of philo-
" ſophy, inculcated in the Scriptures, and
" moſt emphatically called, *the true door of*
" *entrance into the ſchool of wiſdom.*"

Had not the Doctor's life been diſtinguiſhed by a ſeries of illuſtrious actions, this noble inſtitution at *Ackworth* was alone ſufficient to endear his name to poſterity, by conferring upon ſubſequent generations the means of an uſeful education, placing out the virtues of youth to the beſt uſury, where the intereſt is, of all others, the moſt productive and permanent; for education, operating on an amiable diſpoſition, draws out to view every latent virtue and perfection, which might otherwiſe lie dormant, or remain obſcured; for not to have reaſon, and to have it uſeleſs and unemployed, is nearly the ſame. This pub-

lic action was consistent with the tenor of his life, and constituted one uniform system of philanthropy, where the heart melted with benevolence, and where the hand showered liberality *.

Gratum est, quod patriæ civem, populoque
dedisti,
Sic facis ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris,
Utilis——et pacis rebus agendis.
Plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus, et
quibus hunc tu
Moribus instituas—— †.

JUV. Sat. xiv. l. 70.

* It must afford satisfaction to every friend of humanity to know, that in the establishment of *Ackworth-School,* many congenial dispositions aided Dr. FOTHERGILL whilst he was living, and persevere to promote it since his death. In *David Barclay* particularly, whose name I have already mentioned, equal ardour is exerted, as there was before equal philanthropy and beneficence.

† "What satisfaction must it yield to a parent or guardian, that he has been able to rear up, and give to the community a worthy and useful member of society, one well versed in agriculture, and qualified to cultivate and conduct the arts of peace! But to effect this, it is essentially necessary that the pupil's understanding should be well instructed in useful knowledge, and his mind impregnated with sound principles and moral rectitude."

In

In the days of ſuperſtition and ignorance, when perſons of extenſive literature were deemed extraordinary phenomena, whoever excelled in letters was diſtinguiſhed from the common claſs of mankind, and viewed with that veneration which ſuperior knowledge and endowment inſpire; but as literature became diffuſed, men of letters having many equals, the peculiar diſtinction or pre-eminence of primæval times was leſs diſcernible. In the profeſſors of phyſic, at preſent, not only the learning of the ſchools, but ſcience in general, is a part of medical accompliſhment. In an extent of ſcience, equally diffuſe and unlimited, it would be impracticable, as well as indelicate, to draw a compariſon of living characters; nor could a certain criterion be deduced from ſuppoſitious reputation, which muſt always be partial: to eſtimate it by pecuniary emolument would be inadequate, becauſe the product of the profeſſors of phyſic cannot be accurately known; and if it could, the degree of practice could not thence be aſcertained, the liberality of individuals not only varying, but the mode-

ration likewiſe of the faculty in accepting gratuities. That Dr. FOTHERGILL acquired much in the line of his profeſſion, we know by the amplitude of his generoſity; but the exact extent he never diſcloſed. Calculations ſometimes have been formed from the time that has been devoted to buſineſs: with individuals, whoſe moments are conſtantly employed, he will accompliſh the moſt who is the beſt œconomiſt of time; and no time can certainly be better employed, than that which is devoted to ſick and helpleſs friends. But were medical character to be decided by the œconomy of time, no man had a more decided claim to pre-eminence than Dr. FOTHERGILL: he made every moment important, by a wonderful regularity of manners in all his concerns, and his domeſtics had acquired a ſimilar punctuality; and thus, by general order and ſyſtem, not a moment ſeemed with him loſt in relays, nor in his movements from one object to another. If ſome people live out half their days without numbering one, he eſtimated time too highly to ſay with the

Roman

Roman Titus, Diem perdidi. If the length of time were to be meaſured by the quick ſucceſſion of ideas, no man lived longer every day, or I may indiſputably add, lived more uſefully.

Ampliat ætatis ſpatium ſibi vir bonus, hoc eſt
Vivere bis, vitâ poſſe priore frui. *

MART. Ep. 23. l. 10.

Sometimes indeed it happens, that phyſicians have acquired much city practice, without any extent of reputation, out of the vicinity of their reſidence; but with reſpect to Dr. FOTHERGILL, it may be ſafely aſſerted, that if he had not attained the firſt rank in town, he certainly had the moſt general reputation through the kingdom and it's colonies, of any contemporary phyſician. Whenever he went to *Lea-Hall*, or to any diſtance from town, he was as conſtantly intercepted by a concourſe of Valetudinarians, who had found means to get information of his route. In the

* The preſent joys of life we doubly taſte,
By looking back with pleaſure to the paſt.

year

year 1769, my excellent guardian, his brother *Samuel*, was indiſpoſed during his viſit in *London*; and as he was deſirous of returning homewards, I was requeſted to accompany him to *Lea-Hall*, and the Doctor propoſed to follow us ſoon after. I was then a ſtudent of medicine; but I could not avoid remarking the numerous applications made to us to aſcertain the time of his paſſing through different ſtages. I think he once informed me, that he had upwards of fifty applications at one place in his journey: I have been his Amanuenſis repeatedly for at leaſt twenty patients at one ſitting. At home, indeed, the preſent generation will not require to be told, that he had the confidence of the public as a phyſician; of his patients, likewiſe, as a near and confidential friend; and of the literary, as a reſpectable aſſociate. He was choſen, in 1754, a Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians at *Edinburgh*, as he had early been of the Medical Society * inſtituted

* Near fifty years ago, ſeveral ſtudents of medicine formed this Society, for their mutual inſtruction and advancement

ſtituted there, and ſince incorporated by royal authority; and in 1763, he was elected a Fellow

advancement in their ſtudies. "Every ſtudent of a certain ſtanding, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his diligence, capacity, and conduct, was initiated into this little aſſembly. Here the opinions of the ancients, of their contemporaries, nay the doctrines of their maſters, were frequently diſcuſſed; and two of the members were always charged with the taſk of providing inſtruction and entertainment for the next meeting of the Society. Queſtions, no doubt, were here diſputed and decided, which long experience would have declined. But it exerciſed their faculties, gave them both ſides of arguments, taught them to doubt, and habituated them to obſervation." Dr. FOTHERGILL's Life of Dr. *Ruſſell*, page 367 in the edition of his Works.

When one conſiders the utility, as well as high reputation of a Society, begun and conducted by ſtudents, curioſity is naturally excited to date the commencement of this ſingular and uſeful inſtitution; which I am enabled to do, by the information of one of its firſt and moſt reſpectable members. In the latter end of *Auguſt* 1734, the under-written Gentlemen *, then fellow ſtudents in the Schools of Medicine at *Edinburgh*, who had been long

* *Dr. Cleghorn.*
Dr. Cuming.
Dr. Ruſſell.
Dr. Hamilton, ſon to the then Profeſſor of Divinity at *Edinburgh*; who having finiſhed his ſtudies, took his Degree there, publiſhing on that occaſion a Theſis, *De Morbis Oſſium.*——He afterwards ſettled at *Annapolis*, in *North-Carolina*, where he died many years ago.

Mr.

a Fellow of the Royal Society of *London*; and was one of the earlieſt members of the American Philoſophical Society, inſtituted at *Philadelphia*.

Thus

long familiarly acquainted, and entertained a reciprocal regard for each other, after having employed themſelves, during the three preceding weeks, in the diſſection of a body in the Anatomical Theatre, agreed to ſpend a ſocial evening together at a tavern.—After ſupper it was propoſed, by one of the company, that this little Society ſhould meet once a fortnight, early in the evening, at their reſpective lodgings; that a diſſertation, in Engliſh or Latin, on ſome medical ſubject, at the choice of the Society, ſhould be compoſed, and to be read at each of theſe meetings, to which ſuch objections as occurred to the reſt of the company ſhould be made, which the author was to obviate in the beſt manner he could. This propoſal was cordially aſſented to by all preſent; and Dr. *Cuming* was appointed by the other members to prepare a diſſertation for their firſt meeting, on the ſigns, cauſes, and method of cure of the *Rabies Canina*: this he accordingly did, and read to the Society on the 20th of *December* following. Dr. *Ruſſell* followed in one, *De*

Mr. *Archibald Taylor*, brother to a phyſician of that name at *Edinburgh*; an ingenious young man, who died a few years after in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Dr. *James Kennedy*; who after having taken his Degree in Phyſic, was invited to accompany a young gentleman of fortune in the Tour of *Europe*.—On his return home, after having ſpent three years in this employment, he purchaſed a commiſſion in the army, and was for many years ſenior captain of dragoons.—Why Doctor FOTHERGILL was not aſſociated into this little band, cannot now be recollected; but he was known to, and highly eſteemed by, every one of the members.

Gonorrhœa

Thus conſpicuous as a phyſician in the firſt city in *Europe*, his character could not but be known on the continent, where ſcience is cultivated with the ſame commendable ardour. *Linnæus*, the late botanical luminary at *Upſal*, had diſtinguiſhed a ſpecies of *Polyandria Digynia* by the name of *Fothergilla Gardeni*. In 1776 he was choſen a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine at *Paris;* for men of true ſcience, of every nation, even in the tumult of empires, are united in endeavouring to render mankind wiſer and happier; they are ever of one party; and the *French*, whoſe literary exertions reflect honour on the na-

Gonorrhœa virulenta; then came Dr. *Cleghorn*, *De Epilepſia; Kennedy*, *De Fluxu Menſium*, &c.—This aſſociation continued during that winter, and the enſuing ſpring; but, in the ſummer of 1735, the members of this little Society were diſperſed, and *Cleghorn* alone remained to continue, with his reſpected FOTHERGILL and ſome others, of this aſſociation during the ſubſequent winter. This was the humble and fortuitous commencement of a Society, that has ſince become highly reſpectable by its obvious utility, and the names of many learned and eminent phyſicians which it records in the liſt of its members, and it is now incorporated by Royal Charter.

tion and on the age, inſtituted, in 1776, a Royal Medical Society; and, to render it more extenſively beneficial, they have choſen Fellows and correſponding members from the ingenious of all nations. Of the number in this kingdom, whoſe characters acquired the ſuffrages of this Society, was our late Preſident: their addreſs to him upon that occaſion is marked with a ſpirit of true philoſophy, which is not reſtricted within the limits of empires; and its inſertion here muſt be acceptable to every liberal mind.

" *DOCTOR ILLUSTRISSIME,

" QUAS hodie conſociationis litteras offert tibi Regia Societas Medica *Pariſienſis*, ego tantò libentius ad te mitto, quod dulciſſimum et utiliſſimum epiſtolare commercium nobis procul dubio concedes, quodque mihi

* " ILLUSTRIOUS DOCTOR,

" I the more willingly ſend you the letters of admiſſion into memberſhip, which the Royal Medical Society of *Paris* this day offers you, becauſe we ſhall doubtleſs gain a moſt agreeable and uſeful literary correſpondence with you, and becauſe ſuch an aſſociation and

mihi jucundiſſima maximèque proficua talis erit confraternitas. Inſtitutionis edictæ diſpoſitiones, inauguralemque ſimul orationem benignè cum hac epiſtolâ recipias velim. Plurimarum jam Academiarum codices condecorat immortale nomen tuum; ſed in Academiâ ferè medicâ conſcribi à conſodalibus, ſummæ exiſtimationis teſtimonia recipere, tua famâ non indignum fore credidimus; ego que præſertim vividiſſime gaudeo, quod locus ille quem in noſtrâ Societate mihi concedit Rex Chriſtianiſſimus *Galliarum*, frequentiæ meæ totius ergà te obſervantiæ ſpecimina redditurus ſit, iſtaſque multiplicabit

and brotherhood will be extremely pleaſing, and particularly uſeful to me. The edicts of the inſtitution, the forms of it, and the inaugural oration, I wiſh you kindly to receive, together with this letter. Your immortal name is already an honour to the regiſters of many academies; but to be enrolled a member of an academy almoſt wholly medical, by the Fellows of it, and to receive the higheſt teſtimonies of their eſteem, we thought would not be unworthy of your reputation; and I eſpecially feel a very ſenſible pleaſure in it, becauſe the place aſſigned me in our Society by the Moſt Chriſtian King, will enable me to render frequent proofs of my entire eſteem for you, and will multiply

multiplicabit occaſiones, in quibus me dicam ſemper,

" Doctor illuſtriſſime,
" Obſequentiſſimum tui ſervum
" et cultorem,

LUTETIÆ PARISIARUM, die menſis *Decembris* 1776. " VICQ. D'AZYR."

" P. S. Tantam tibi offert vovetque Regia Societas ut quales illi correſpondentes, numerandos eſſe in tua provinciâ judicabitis, tales acceptura ſit et libentiſſime pro ſuis ſit habitura: ſi ergo inſtitutionis noſtræ fructus et commoda augere non recuſes, omnia quæcunque Societatis gratiâ facies, jucundiſſima

thoſe opportunities in which I ſhall always ſubſcribe myſelf,

" Illuſtrious Doctor,
" Your moſt devoted ſervant,
" and admirer,
" VICQ. D'AZYR."

" P. S. The Royal Society places ſo much confidence in you, that the perſons you ſhall judge proper for their correſpondents, within the ſphere of your acquaintance, they will receive, and very readily eſteem them as ſuch: if, therefore, you do not refuſe to augment the fruit and advantages of our inſtitution, we ſhall eſteem whatever you do for the good of the Society

as

diſſima et rectiſſima reputabimus. Age igitur, co-operatores inter amicos doctiſſimoſque collegas quorum merita non noſcimus, elige nobis, optima quæ detexerunt, quæque detexiſti ipſe, ſedulo communica, medicæque correſpondentiæ per te creſcat utilitas et amplitudo, nos conſocios, eidem philoſophiæ ſtudentes, ejuſdemque veritatis amantes et æmulos reddat nova confederatio. Seſe noſcunt à longo tempore cæteri viri Litterati, mediantibus academiis, medici vero nullo ferè nexu junguntur, celeberrimorumque tantum vix nomina callemus. Fiamus autem

as highly agreeable, and to be depended upon. Let me entreat you then to chooſe out for us aſſiſtants and co-partners amongſt the moſt learned of your friends and colleagues whoſe merits we do not know, and diligently to communicate their beſt diſcoveries, and what you yourſelf have diſcovered, that ſo the uſefulneſs and extent of medical correſpondence may be increaſed, and a true confederacy render us brethren, ſtudents of the ſame philoſophy, and zealous lovers of the ſame truths. The Literati in other arts and ſciences have for a long time, by means of academies, been acquainted with each other; phyſicians are ſcarcely connected by any tie, the bare names of the moſt illuſtrious among them being hardly known. But let us become correſpondents by mutual letters in every part of *Europe*. And laſtly,

autem mutuis epiſtolis ex omnibus *Europæ* finibus correſpondentes. Dein utinam, amici et quidquid eveniat uniti: medicinaque tandem ſit una ut *Hippocrates*, nec amplius, ut eſt hodie multiplex. Hæc ſunt quæ ſperat à te academica illa Societas, quam *tuam* dicere poſſumus, quippe qui Socius ab eâ jam à plurimis menſibus denunciatus fuiſti."

Dr. FOTHERGILL had now attained the Zenith of medical reputation: in national concerns, or public calamities from diſeaſe, his opinion was ſought after, and as uniformly adopted. When the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons was informed of the dreadful fatality of the gaol diſtemper, among the *French* and *Spaniſh* priſoners confined in *Winchester*, Dr. FOTHERGILL's opinion was

laſtly, I wiſh that we may be friends, and united together, whatever may happen*: medicine then would be uniform, and the ſame in all places, as *Hippocrates* wiſhed it to be, and not as it is at preſent, divided into parties. Theſe are the things this academic Society wiſhes to promote, and which we may now call your Society, ſeeing you have been declared a Fellow of it for ſome months."

* Probably referring to the commencement of the war.

inſtantly

inſtantly taken upon the ſubject, and he recommended Dr. *J. Carmichael Smith* to ſuperintend the priſon, to avert, if poſſible, the ſpreading contagion ;—the ſingular ſucceſs of whoſe attendance, whilſt it did honour to Dr. *Smith*'s medical knowledge, reflected no leſs upon Dr. FOTHERGILL'S diſcernment in the choice of an able phyſician ; as the following report from the Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen will fully juſtify.

A Weekly

A Weekly progreſſive State of the Sickneſs and Mortality among the Spaniſh *Priſoners, confined in the King's Houſe at* Winchester; *from the firſt Appearance of the Gaol Diſtemper, until the* 8*th of* July 1780.

Date of Weekly Accounts.	Number of *Spaniſh* Priſoners.		
	In Cuſtody.	Sick.	Dead.
March 26, 1780	1247	60	1
April 2, ——	1243	106	4
9, ——	1475	150	10
16, ——	1457	172	18
23, ——	1433	142	21
30, ——	1412	171	21
May 7, ——	1388	191	25
14, ——	1351	197	27
21, ——	1523	205	30
28, ——	1494	226	31
* June 3, ——	1461	262	33
10, ——	1437	212	26
17, ——	1426	173	9
24, ——	1420	167	5
July 1, ——	1414	143	5
8, ——	1433	122	2

* The time of Dr. *Carmichael Smith*'s going to *Winchester*.—It would prove highly uſeful to the public, were this ingenious phyſician to communicate his method of treatment, which was attended with ſuch obvious ſucceſs. A priſoner is an object of compaſſion in every point of view.

Long

Long before this period, it is well known that the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, with a ſpirit of freedom and reſolution, which added luſtre to her dignified ſtation, reſolved to receive the Small-Pox by Inoculation; and having heard of the *Suttons* as celebrated in this department, ordered her ambaſſador at the *Britiſh* court to ſend an experienced perſon to *Peterſburgh* to perform the operation. When this order arrived, Dr. FOTHERGILL was conſulted; and by his influence, and by his alone, the life of the empreſs was entruſted to a phyſician (Doctor, afterwards Baron *Dimſdale*) whoſe experience entitled him to this diſtinguiſhed employment. When Dr. FOTHERGILL related this circumſtance to me, he mentioned it merely as a matter of confidential information, without appearing ſenſible of the influence and importance of his extenſive reputation.

But a life thus ſpent in the conſcientious diſcharge of every duty, and the uniform practice of every virtue, could not ſhield him from the miſrepreſentations of envy, malevolence, and avarice, as the accuſations

of two perſons, at different periods of time, amply proved. Thoſe who have been acquainted with Dr. FOTHERGILL, during the laſt ten or twelve years of his life, muſt know that I allude to the proſecution commenced againſt him by one, for a ſuppoſed injury; and to the partiality of which he was accuſed by the other, in adjuſting a difference between him and a reſpectable Baronet. Of theſe tranſactions it is unneceſſary here to enter into a minute detail: the decree, pronounced on the former caſe by that learned and ſagacious judge, the Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, moſt honourably juſtified the character of our late Preſident from every imputation of wrong*; and his own pen† not only entirely vindicated him from every aſperſion of partiality and injuſtice thrown upon him by his accuſer, but alſo exhibited moſt exemplary inſtances of candour, liberality of ſentiment, and generoſity.

* See Gentleman's Magazine, *November* 1781.

† Introductory Remarks on the Preface of *Parkinſon's* Journal of a Voyage.

Perſons,

Perſons, whoſe ſtated employments preclude the enjoyment of leiſure, naturally acquire a habit of brevity in the diſpatch of their concerns: in converſation they apply immediately to the ſubject of diſcuſſion; in writing, they compreſs much in a ſmall ſpace. In addition to this kind of compulſive diſpatch, acquired by the urgency of important tranſactions, Dr. FOTHERGILL poſſeſſed a remarkable quickneſs of perception; and, what is unuſual with vivacity of mind, united ſolidity of judgment. Thoſe who did not perſonally know him, muſt form the ſame opinion of him, from the diſplay of genius and ſagacity in his early publications. Some of theſe I have already adverted to; and to them I might add his early eſſays in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1751, and the three ſubſequent years.

His pieces in the *Medical Inquiries*, a publication which commenced in June 1757, and is ſtill continued, have been read by the Faculty univerſally, and always with approbation, as they contain facts that cannot be too well known; and wherever they are

known, they will be adopted, with as little exception, at leaſt, as can be ſuppoſed to ariſe in an improving art. If his language was not always minutely correct (probably owing to want of time) it was eaſy and fluent, and, what in ſuch compoſitions is more valuable, it was accurately deſcriptive.

His epiſtolary writing was inſtructive and ſprightly. As he was not confined to the didactic ſolidity of medical diſquiſitions, where knowledge is paſſive, and genius ſuperfluous, and where facts and experiments, rather than ornament and elegance, are the leading objects, his language was leſs re-ſtrained; it was more brilliant, but leſs correct; it was more varied and amuſing, and at the ſame time it was chaſte and inſtructive; and, like his converſation, the ſame ſentiments were conveyed, in a livelineſs of colouring and frankneſs of expreſſion, that in any other point of view might have afforded no emotion of pleaſure, or proof of ſuperior endowments. There was indeed a charm in his converſe and addreſs,

dreſs, as hath been ingenuouſly remarked, that affected ſome with a tranſport of admiration, and commanded the high regard and opinion of thoſe who employed him; whilſt, by a diſcreet uniformity of conduct, he ſo fixed the capriciouſneſs of mankind, that he was not apt to forfeit the eſteem he had once acquired. His mind was of that happy verſatility, that he could eaſily break off from important concerns, and enter into a familiar and pleaſant converſation, with all the indifference of a man of leiſure; and as eaſily reſume the variety of his ſerious engagements, as if they had never been interrupted*.

Hilariſque, tamen cum pondere, virtus†.

STAT.

As the higheſt ſtations are expoſed to peculiar inconveniences, ſo the brighteſt genius is not unfrequently clouded with a counterpart: the mind that is endowed

* Dr. *Thompſon*'s Life and Character of Dr. FOTHERGILL, page 29, 30.

† Cheerful, with the dignity of a virtuous mind.

with

with the quickeſt perception, whilſt intereſted in multifarious concerns, is not only liable to acquire an habit of deciding haſtily, but a tenacioufneſs of its deciſions. In this epitome of Dr. FOTHERGILL's character, I have endeavoured to delineate the outlines with impartiality, to eſtimate his faults as well as his virtues: and, though the brilliancy of the latter hath ſhone through the clouds of the former, I conſider this promptitude of adopting an opinion, and tenacious retention of it, as the moſt cenſurable part of a life (ſo far as I know, and I knew it well) otherwiſe blameleſs. Perfection is never the lot of humanity; and in extenuation of this diſpoſition it might be argued, that whilſt he formed an haſty, his ſolidity of judgment prevented a wrong determination: like the ballaſt of a ſhip, it kept ſteady the ſails that were expoſed to the ſudden guſts of a ſtorm. This failing, however, ſuch as it was, has been ſometimes remarked by the Faculty, in conſultations with the Doctor, and remarked with cenſure; but whoever has been honoured and conſulted for a ſeries of years as

a medical

a medical oracle, muſt have attained that experience, which affords the beſt preſumption for firmneſs of opinion: nay, were the cenſure well founded, happy is the man, and happy the patients of that phyſician, who paſſeth through life with ſo much undeviating rectitude!

In this place, I cannot but gratefully recall to mind how much I owed to my deceaſed friend, when I left *Europe* to reviſit my native iſland: that though after ſeventeen years abſence, I returned to the boſom of my relations and of my friends; yet, it muſt be admitted, as a medical man, my character was ſolely reflected from the patronage of Dr. FOTHERGILL, whoſe name was as familiar throughout *North-America*, and the *Antilles*, as in *London*.

With reſpect to political affairs, as connected with thoſe of *North-America*, he had long formed a decided opinion, "Whether we look at the well-being and content of near two millions of *Engliſh* ſubjects on that continent, deſcended from and connected

nected with ourſelves; or weigh the effects which their diſcontent and unhappineſs muſt unavoidably produce on this country, ſcarce a more important object can preſent itſelf to an *Engliſhman*.

Without entering into the cauſes and effects of a conteſt, which it is now our irretrievable misfortune to lament in vain, it was from its commencement the ſtrenuous advice of Dr. FOTHERGILL, to treat our tranſ-atlantic brethren with a lenity due to fellow-ſubjects, whoſe rights and privileges being the ſame, entitled them to ſhare in the proſperity and the enjoyments of the whole empire. "If we inquire," he obſerved, "into the conduct of the wiſeſt "ſtates to their diſtant colonies, we ſhall "find it always to have been, to treat them "with kindneſs and indulgence, to engage "them to look back to the mother country "with duty and affection, and to recom-"penſe the protection they have enjoyed, "by the produce of their labour, their "commerce, and, when needed, their aſ-"ſiſtance. We meet not with many in-

"ſtances,

" ſtances, comparatively, even of diſtant
" conquered countries revolting, till cauſes
" of ſtrong diſguſt had ſown the ſeeds of
" diſcontent, and ſucceeding acts of op-
" preſſion and injuſtice had ripened them
" into rebellion."

" Colonies ſprung from *Britain*," he obſerved, " will bear much; but it is to
" be remembered, that they are the ſons of
" freedom; and what they have been early
" taught to look upon as virtue in their
" anceſtors, will not ſoon be forgotten by
" themſelves: nay, they will the ſooner
" be apt to vindicate their wrongs."

As he was of opinion, that whatever the motives of their migration may have been, the effects of this migration have undoubtedly been ſignally beneficial to this country; and therefore, if any diſtinction were to be made, a particular diſtinction was due to theſe diſtant ſubjects, whilſt harſh and ungracious treatment would make them deſirous of forgetting that they are of *Engliſh* deſcent, leſſen their duty and allegiance,

and induce them impatiently to look forward to that independency, which their ſituation favours; and this the more eagerly, in proportion to the prejudices they have imbibed againſt a government they think oppreſſive.

Unfortunately for this country, thoſe meaſures which the *Americans* deemed oppreſſive, were eagerly purſued; and what Dr. FOTHERGILL, and moſt men who were acquainted with that continent and its inhabitants, early predicted, he lived to ſee realized.

Uniform as he was in opinion reſpecting the political objects which ſo long convulſed the empire, he was either miſrepreſented or not underſtood. He was ſo accurately informed of the power of *America*, and with the wiſhes of ſome of the principal of its inhabitants, that, long before the fatal tranſaction at *Lexington*, he foretold, as probable conſequences of the projected meaſures, many of the great events which time has ſince evolved. If a man be cenſurable

ſurable for the accompliſhment of his predictions, Dr. FOTHERGILL was certainly ſo; but were ſuch reaſoning admiſſible, all the great characters of ſacred and general hiſtory, whom we have been hitherto accuſtomed to reverence, muſt fall under a ſimilar predicament: if their ſagacity, or their ſuperior information, had enlarged their views, and enabled them with preciſion to eſtimate the reſult of certain actions, the rulers to whom they communicated their obſervations, and who, poſſeſſing the power, but being perhaps otherwiſe informed, did not take adequate precautions to prevent what had been foretold, have been deemed anſwerable for the event. I can venture to aſſert, that no man laboured more anxiouſly than Dr. FOTHERGILL did, to prevent what he predicted as eventual from the proſecution of certain meaſures—the diſmemberment of the empire.

Having acceſs, by his profeſſion, to families of the firſt diſtinction, he embraced occaſional opportunities of ſuggeſting his opinion of the prevailing ſyſtem of politics,

and the effects moſt likely to reſult from the proſecution of it : but although his advice was not adopted, I do not hence infer that the governing powers were cenſurable ; my intention in introducing theſe obſervations, is to elucidate Dr. FOTHERGILL's political conduct reſpecting the conteſt between *Great-Britain* and *America*, and clear it from the miſrepreſentations of perſons leſs intimately acquainted with him ; and this affords a ſufficient apology for communicating to the public the following narrative of facts, ſtated from authentic papers that are now in my hands ; leaving to the deciſion of the public, whether Dr. FOTHERGIL did not act the part of a true patriot, and a real friend of the conſtitution.

In the latter end of the year 1774, previous to the departure of Dr. *Franklin* out of this kingdom, an intimate friend of Dr. FOTHERGILL being in company with a nobleman of great political experience, between whom the converſation turning on the critical ſituation of the *American* colonies,

HPCB



Heath sculp.t

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Il a ravi le feu des Cieux
Il fait fleurir les Arts en des Climats sauvages
L'Amerique le place à la tête des Sages
La Grèce l'auroit mis au nombre de ses Dieux.

From a Medallion in the possession of D.r Lettsom.

nies, he preſſed this gentleman to attempt a compromiſe with Dr. *Franklin*, before his intended departure; and he accordingly undertook it, from a cordial wiſh to promote a permanent reconciliation between the two countries: on this account he immediately applied to Dr. FOTHERGILL, who heartily united in this undertaking; and they mutually invited Dr. *Franklin* to a conference the ſame evening, and Dr. *Franklin* as readily accepted the invitation. This triumvirate, zealous for the welfare of both nations, devoted many hours to the important ſubjects of deliberation; and, after much diſcuſſion, it was mutually agreed, that they ſhould meet again on the ſucceeding evening, when Dr. *Franklin* ſhould commit to paper ſuch a conciliatory plan as he conceived *America* had a right to expect, and that the other two, as *Engliſhmen*, ſhould then object to ſuch claims as they might judge *Great-Britain* ought not to grant.

On the appointed evening, Dr. *Franklin* produced the following propoſitions (ſee A.);

A.); and thoſe lines which appear in *Italics* were objected to by Dr. FOTHERGILL and his colleague, and which Dr. *Franklin* gave up, and ſuffered to be expunged.

In this ſtate a copy was taken, and imparted for negociation; and the anſwer was that the propoſitions were ſuch as appeared to demand too much; and in conſequence ſeveral attempts were made to reconcile the ſubjects of contention: but as the 12th article of the propoſitions was inſiſted on by Dr. *Franklin*, though many of the others were acceded to; the negociation was broken off, and in a ſhort time afterwards Dr. *Franklin* embarked for *America*.

The man of humanity, who reflects upon the fatal carnage of 100,000 victims of war, drawn from the loom, and from tillage; and withal the fruitleſs expenditure of one hundred millions of money, muſt unavoidably regret, that the laudable exertions of the phyſician and the patriot were thus unhappily fruſtrated. Seeing, however, though

though diſtantly, the impending danger, he perſevered in the ſame line of conduct, and renewed his endeavours to ſtop the effuſion of blood, and to reconcile the contending parties, as will appear by the following letter, marked (B), which he wrote in 1775 to a noble Lord.

In 1780, Dr *Franklin* wrote to Dr. FOTHERGILL's colleague the ſubſequent letter, marked (C), which I introduce to corroborate the above narrative.

In the preceding year Dr. FOTHERGILL publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled, " An Eng- " liſh Freeholder's Addreſs," which I have preſerved in his Works: it contains ſentiments further explanatory of his political character; ſentiments that will ever be revered.

(A.)

HINTS *for Converſation, upon the Subject of Terms that may probably produce a* durable

durable *Union between* Great-Britain *and her Colonies**.

1ſt. THE tea deſtroyed, to be paid for.

2d. The tea duty act to be repealed, *and all the duties that have been received upon it to be repaid into the treaſuries of the ſeveral provinces from which it has been collected.*

3d. The acts of navigation to be all re-enacted in the ſeveral Colonies.

4th. A naval officer, appointed by the crown, to reſide in each colony, to ſee that theſe acts are obſerved.

5th. All the acts reſtraining manufactures in the Colonies, to be re-conſidered.

6th. All duties ariſing on the acts for regulating trade with the Colonies, to be for the public uſe of the reſpective Colonies, and paid into their treaſuries.

7th. The collectors and cuſtom-houſe officers to be appointed by each governor,

* The Editor conceives the following propoſitions to contain all the grievances compriſed in the petition of Congreſs to the King, brought over by Governor *Penn* in 1775.

and

and not ſent from *England;* the preſent officers to be continued only during each governor's pleaſure.

8th. In conſideration of the *Americans* maintaining their own peace eſtabliſhment, and of the monopoly *Britain* is to have of their commerce, no requiſition to be made from them in time of peace.

9th. In time of war, on requiſition made by the king, with conſent of parliament, every colony ſhall raiſe money by ſome ſuch rule or proportion as the following: viz. If *Britain*, on account of the war, pays as high as 3*s.* in the pound to its land-tax, then the Colonies to add to their laſt general provincial tax a ſum equal to (ſuppoſe $\frac{1}{4}$) thereof; and if *Britain*, on the ſame account, pays 4*s.* in the pound, then the Colonies to add to their ſaid tax a ſum equal to (ſuppoſe $\frac{1}{2}$) thereof; which additional tax is to be granted to the king, and to be employed in raiſing and paying men for land or ſea ſervice, furniſhing proviſions, tranſports, or for ſuch other purpoſes as the king ſhall require and direct: and though no colony may contribute leſs,

each may add as much by voluntary grant as they ſhall think proper.

10th. No troops to enter, and quarter in any colony, but with the conſent of its legiſlature.

11th. *Caſtle William* to be reſtored to the province of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*.

12. The late *Maſſachuſets* and *Quebec* acts to be repealed, and a free government granted to *Canada**.

13th. The extenſion of the act of *Henry* VIII. concerning treaſon, to the Colonies, to be formally diſclaimed by parliament.

14th. The *American* Admiralty courts reduced to the ſame powers they have in *England*, and the acts relative to them to be re-enacted in *America*.

15th. All Judges in the king's colony governments to be appointed during good behaviour, the Colonies fixing ample and equally durable ſalaries: or if it is thought beſt that the king ſhould ſtill continue to appoint during pleaſure, then the colony

* Theſe acts include the *Boſton* port bill; the alteration of the charters of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*; and, the extenſion of the limits of *Canada*.

aſſemblies

aſſemblies to grant ſalaries during their pleaſure, as has always heretofore been the practice.

16th. The Governors alſo to be ſupported by voluntary grants of the aſſemblies, as heretofore.

17*th. All power of internal legiſlation in the Colonies, to be diſclaimed by parliament.*

The following letter, which covered that above referred to, marked (B), evinces the pains Dr. FOTHERGILL took to prevent that diſunion of the empire he had predicted and feared; and upon this account, ſhort as it is, I inſert it here: it was addreſſed, under cover, to his colleague in the tranſaction with Dr. *Franklin*.

" DEAR FRIEND,

" I CAME home laſt night at ten o'clock extremely fatigued. I could not forbear giving, perhaps, a very ſtrong proof of it. If the encloſed remarks are worthy of the leaſt notice, or any part of them, I wiſh we

could ſee one another this morning, any time before nine o'clock.

J. FOTHERGILL."

8th of the 10th mo. 1775.

(B.)

" The following ſketch will ſhew rather my wiſhes than my hopes, of ſeeing the moſt certain, ſpeedy, and honourable means of effecting the propoſed meaſures.

" To ſend as ſpeedily as poſſible ſome perſon or perſons, on whom Government may rely, and who are not unknown to ſome of the leaders of the Congreſs, and on whoſe character and probity they may have ſome dependence, to propoſe to them,

" That an act ſhall be paſſed this ſeſſions, virtually repealing all the blameable acts, by declaring that the Colonies ſhall be conſidered as being governed by the ſame laws, or placed in the ſame ſituation as they were in in the year 1762.

" That in conſequence of this declaration, if accepted by the Congreſs, the ſame

perſons

perſons ſhall have inſtructions to the commander in chief to ceaſe all hoſtilities.

" That a general amneſty ſhall be declared, all priſoners releaſed, the provincial forces be diſbanded, and the ports reciprocally opened for both countries.

" That theſe preliminaries being fixed, inſtructions ſhall be ſent to the ſeveral Governors, to convene the aſſemblies, and require them to chooſe two or more delegates, to meet a proper number of commiſſioners from *England*, at *New-York*, and there to ſettle the due limits of authority on this ſide, and ſubmiſſion on theirs. The ſword will never ſettle it as it ought to be. Submiſſion to force, will endure no longer than ſuperior force commands ſubmiſſion; —intereſt only can make it perpetual: and it is the intereſt of *Britain* that the union ſhould be perpetual, be the preſent ſacrifice what it may.

" The mode of proceeding in the union between *England* and *Scotland* may be adopted, ſo far as circumſtances require; that is, the different conditions of the contenders conſidered. The objects are in moſt

reſpects

reſpects very different. From *Scotland* this country had chiefly in view negative advantages—that the *Scots* ſhould not be any longer the tools of other powers, to work with to our undoing. From *America* we have every poſſible advantage to hope for; not only the benefits of commerce, but their power to protect us*. No power in *Europe*, who knows its intereſt, and has any poſſeſſions in the Weſtern world, will chooſe to offend us, whilſt we and *America* are united; becauſe thoſe poſſeſſions are immediately ſubject to the powers of *America*, directed by us:—what thoſe powers are we now know full well by experience. Every diſtant poſſeſſion of every power in *Europe*, is a pledge for the good behaviour of its owner to *Great-Britain*.—Is any object we

* "Let it be conſidered, that *Scotland* is reputed to contain but about one million and a half of people—*America* almoſt three millions: that *Scotland* is not ſuppoſed to increaſe in population—*America*, by population, and emigrants from other countries, becomes double every twenty-five years:—therefore, that the preſent ſtate of *America* claims ſomething more than *Scotland* could claim at the Union, both in reſpect to numbers and future benefit."

are

are now contending for, an equivalent to ſuch an extenſive and moſt certain influence?

" It is therefore much to be wiſhed that ſome ſuch perſons might be pitched upon, and ſent out, rather in a private character, as friends to both countries, than with a public authoritative commiſſion: for if thoſe who are now inveſted in *America* with power, ſhould *diſtruſt* them, the buſineſs is at an end; and this country and that are left expoſed to all the diſtreſſes, which are only beginning to be felt by both.

" Adminiſtration may think it an eaſy matter to avert any ſtorm which may ariſe from a diſcovery that they have been miſled, miſinformed, and groſsly abuſed, by thoſe on whoſe opinion they had too confidently relied.—This, however, may admit of ſome doubts; and I have too much regard for many of thoſe who compoſe it, to wiſh the experiment may ever be made.

" Let it be conſidered, that every provocation we give widens the breach; that the *Americans* have fully ſhewn they are the deſcendants of *Engliſhmen*; and if they

they are warm and impetuous like us, like us alſo they are placable; and inſtead of endeavouring to ſubdue them by force to a condition unworthy of our fellow-ſubjects, our countrymen, and our relations, let us open the ſhorteſt road to a ſpeedy, honourable, and effectual reconciliation.

JOHN FOTHERGILL."

(C.)

Copy of a LETTER *from Dr.* FRANKLIN to * *, *dated* Paſſy, Feb. 12, 1781.

" DEAR SIR,

" I CONDOLE with you moſt ſincerely on the loſs of our dear friend Dr. FOTHERGILL. I hope that ſome one that knew him well, will do juſtice to his memory, by an account of his life and character. He was a great doer of good. How much might have been done, and how much miſchief prevented, if his, your, and my

joint

joint endeavours, in a CERTAIN MELANCHOLY AFFAIR, had been a little more attended to!!

With great reſpect and eſteem,

I am, &c.

B. FRANKLIN."

A mutual friendſhip had early commenced between Dr. FOTHERGILL and Dr. *Franklin*, and continued to the death of the former. Dr. *Franklin*, to whom I am under obligations for many civilities formerly, has ſince augmented them by his late very obliging communications; and the following extract of a letter is ſo applicable to the ſubject of my narrative, that I ſhall inſert his own words, as the moſt honourable and expreſſive teſtimony of regard for his deceaſed FOTHERGILL.

" Our late excellent friend was always
" propoſing ſomething for the good of
" mankind. You will find inſtances of
" this kind in one of his letters, which I

" enclofe*, the only one I can at prefent
" lay my hand on. I have fome very va-
" luable ones in *America*, if they are not
" loft in the late confufions. Juft before I
" left *England*, he, in conjunction with
" Mr. **, and myfelf, laboured hard to
" prevent the coming war, but our endea-
" vours were fruitlefs. This tranfaction
" is alluded to in the firft page. If we
" may eftimate the goodnefs of a man by
" his difpofition to do good, and his con-
" ftant endeavours and fuccefs in doing it,
" I can hardly conceive that a better man
" has ever exifted†."

Whilft he thus early difapproved thofe political meafures which have fince been generally reprobated as eventually ruinous

* In this letter Dr. FOTHERGILL introduces the fubject of this negotiation; and, among other pertinent reflections, he fuggefts the importance of an uniformity of weights and meafures throughout the continent of *America*; taking it for granted, as he long foreſaw, her independence. To make thefe more familiar, he recommends that they fhould be framed of numbers eafily divifible, as 4, 8, 16, 32, &c.

† Letter to the Editor, dated *Paſſy*, March 17, 1783.

to

to the empire, and long afterwards expreſſed his ſentiments to a friend of his in *Yorkſhire*, previous to the general aſſembly of the county, held on the 30th of *December* 1779, he uniformly mentioned his Sovereign in the moſt reſpectful language; it was not on men, but on meaſures, that he animadverted. *Henry Zouch*, of *Sandal*, in *Yorkſhire*, a clergyman, and a juſtice of the peace, of diſtinguiſhed reputation, was this intimate friend (and he was worthy of his confidence) to whom he addreſſed the following letter, which I am informed was read in a committee of the above meeting, and met with the moſt pointed approbation; which induces me to think that its inſertion here will be acceptable to the reader.

" THOUGH I am very apprehenſive that the ſubject of this letter will be of very little conſequence, yet I could not eaſily forego an opportunity of mentioning to thyſelf ſome ſentiments that have occurred to me in reſpect to the very important meeting about to be held at *York*.

" I know my voice is feeble and inſignificant ; but being a native of the county, and having a great regard for it, on this and many other accounts, I think I ought not to be totally ſilent on ſo important an occaſion, though I know there are ſo many perſons will be preſent, who, in every reſpect but one, I acknowledge to be greatly indeed my ſuperiors ;—that one is, a diſintereſted and impartial regard for the good of my native county, and the influence it will hold in the great national buſineſs that will come before you.

" If the motions made for retrenchments in expence are to be the baſis of your deliberations and petitions, I think them altogether unworthy ;—all that could be obtained in theſe retrenchments, either by ſavings to the public treaſury, or abridging the power of the crown, are beneath the notice of ſuch an aſſembly, even were you ſure of obtaining all you have in contemplation.—I am morally certain you will obtain nothing: and every unſucceſsful conteſt diſheartens the vanquiſhed, and

in

in proportion adds vigour to the conqueror.

" Have we not ſeen this to be the caſe, in all the petitions and remonſtrances that have been preſented? and is it not moſt certain that the majority will be doubly firm againſt you, as their intereſt is ſo much at ſtake?

" I conſider theſe motions as well intended, and they may be followed by others equally œconomical and wiſe; but they will all be rejected, and thoſe who have ſtood forth in their ſupport be diſcouraged.

" There is one neceſſary point, which I think you ought in the firſt place to ſtate moſt clearly—the general decay of the county—and keep cloſe to your own; manufactures declining, commerce languiſhing, value of land decaying, all public improvements at a ſtand, bankruptcies numerous, taxes increaſing, multitudes diſtreſſed, and, was it not for the late favourable ſeaſons, univerſal poverty and wretchedneſs

muſt

muſt have taken place. Pray, therefore, that peace may be reſtored between us and *America*, as the only means of ſaving your county from every ſpecies of calamity;—the war with that country, and its conſequences, having been the general cauſes of theſe diſtreſſes.—I do not mean that theſe expreſſions ſhould be uſed; you will find much better: but if you do not lay the axe to the root, in vain do you attempt the branches.

" Let not a ſingle reflection on the King or the miniſtry eſcape you—I mean not to appear in your petition. The acrimony that loaded the *American* petitions, and diſgraced many of our own, have done unſpeakable miſchief; I beg therefore, and earneſtly entreat, that every degree of invective may be ſhunned. Produce your facts, and ſtate them in the cleareſt light; but if you mean well to your country, and wiſh to ſee an example followed in other counties, ſhun every thing offenſive. As there is no great room for flattery, ſo neither give way to the reverſe temper;—if you do, poſterity

may

may load your memories with deſerved reproach.

" Forgive me for thus offering my ſentiments to men much better informed than myſelf; but it is my firm opinion, from the knowledge I have of the temper of thoſe who muſt be the judges of your petitions, that ſo ſure as you deviate from a line of language, temperate yet firm, ſo ſure will you ſhut a door more cloſely againſt all that you can urge;—and what muſt be the conſequence? A perſeverance in the ſame meaſures, to do deſpite to thoſe who condemned them. Once more, therefore, let me entreat that every thing manifeſtly offenſive in language may be ſtudiouſly avoided; that no bagatelles may be aſked for, but the removal of the great cauſe of expence—the war with *America*: the leſſer arrangements of œconomy may then be ſolicited, and theſe only to take place at the deceaſe of the preſent occupants.

" Once more excuſe me, if I am taking a liberty unbecoming me;—the honour of our

our county, the good of the country in general, are at ſtake. If you aſk for what is evidently great and right, your example will be followed by all; if you aſk for things which you know beforehand will be refuſed, let your numbers be ever ſo great, you may poſſibly meet with many counter-petitions, and an attempt for general reformation be ſtifled in its infancy.

"J. FOTHERGILL."

London, 8th of the 10th mo. 1779.

With a natural attachment to his native country, ſtrengthened by every tie of intereſt and connection, and confirmed by his writings and patriotic exertions, yet, in the philanthropy of his breaſt, his affections expanded beyond the confines of empire. The Chriſtian Patriot, whilſt he directs his views to one univerſal Parent, and contemplates his unlimited goodneſs, feels his regard extended to all his creatures; and in the individual enjoyment of bleſſings, he delights in their univerſality and reciprocity.—Man was formed to be happy; and

would

would be ſo, were the policy of nations directed to the communication of mutual benefits. In a ſmall community it is ever found, that the happineſs of individuals will be in proportion to the ſum of happineſs of the whole; and national felicity will be proportioned by a ſimilar ſcale. No man has the power of increaſing his own happineſs, beyond the neceſſary and common enjoyments of life, by any other medium, than by that of benefiting his fellow-creatures; and the true policy of an individual might become the true policy of nations, were national policy ſubſervient to reaſon and religion.

In this view, no language can be more impolitic and irrational, than that which inculcates the exiſtence of the *natural* enmity of nations. We know that the wolf, impelled by hunger, becomes the *natural* enemy of weaker animals; but man, whoſe paſſions ought to be humanized in the ſchool of Him who invariably recommended *Peace on earth*, can never become the *natural* foe of man. The different ha-

bits of nations, and the variety in their productions, naturally point him out as the friend of his own ſpecies; and were religion of no avail, intereſt, one might imagine, would urge him to the communication of mutual benefits.

If we ſelect an example, where habit has rendered the langage of *natural enemy* familiar to national prejudice, even *France* might be united to us by intereſt and friendſhip, were we to encourage a mutual intercourſe in trade, inſtead of interdicting it by the ſevereſt reſtraints. Whilſt ſhe takes off our Woollens, our Hard-ware, and other heavy articles of manufacture, we might receive in exchange her Laces, her Wines, and other articles, which the gaiety of the people, or the conſtitution of the ſoil, ſeem better adapted to produce. Mutual intereſt being thus created by nature, and eſtabliſhed by the communication of mutual advantages, we ſhould become *natural friends*; at leaſt, that enmity, to which ſo many thouſands have been ſacrificed, would no longer exiſt. — Thus I have heard Dr. FOTHERGILL

FOTHERGILL reaſon; and may his ſpirit deſcend upon the rulers of the earth!

The manufacture of our fine Laces, which is carried on with ſuch ſedulous induſtry in ſome parts of *England*, and particularly in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſupports indeed many poor families; but the employment, inſtead of being ultimately beneficial, may really prove injurious, neither ſuiting the conſtitution of this country, nor the genius of the people: thoſe engaged in it, as well as in the manufactory of gauzes, &c. as I am informed, already appear like another race of people; that vigour and ſtrength which diſtinguiſhed the labouring poor of this kingdom from thoſe of every other, is dwindled into pallid debility. It is true, that women and children are chiefly occupied in theſe ſedentary employments; but it is from theſe enervated females that the next generation is to ſpring!

Even in the contracted ſpirit of national policy, if we have any rivals or *natural enemies*, it cannot be true policy in us to rob

them of thoſe employments that debilitate the labourer, and conſequently his offspring; but rather to encourage among them ſuch ſedentary manufactories, whilſt in return they exchange our wrought iron, and other products of athletic induſtry, which at the ſame time conduce to preſerve that health and vigour, upon which perſonal happineſs and national ſtrength ſo much depend.

When a man hath diſtinguiſhed himſelf by extraordinary efforts of genius, and gained the ſummit of popular fame, we naturally wiſh to be acquainted, not only with the moſt intereſting circumſtances of his life and character, but even thoſe which may be trifling in themſelves, aud which by no means would bear to be recorded, did they refer to perſons of little fame; yet, when connected with a character that hath excited our admiration, or with works that we have contemplated with delight, they derive a kind of adventitious conſequence from their relation, and are ſought after with more avidity than greater matters of leſſer men.

men*. This ſentiment, doubtleſs, induced the writer † of "An Affectionate Tribute" to give the ſubſequent relation of Dr. FOTHERGILL's dreſs, addreſs, and manner of living; which I ſhall literally tranſcribe, for the information of ſuch as never enjoyed his acquaintance.

"The perſon of Dr. FOTHERGILL was of a delicate, rather of an extenuated make; his features were all character; his eye had a peculiar brilliancy of expreſſion, yet it was not eaſy ſo to mark the leading trait, as to diſengage it from the united whole. He was remarkably active and alert, and, with a few exceptions, enjoyed a general good ſtate of health.—He had a peculiarity of addreſs and manner, reſulting from perſon, education, and principle; but it was ſo perfectly accompanied by the moſt engaging attentions, that he was the genuine polite man, above all forms of breeding.—I knew him well, and never knew a man who left

* Monthly Review, vol. lxv. p. 443.
† The late Dr. *William Hird.*

ſuch

ſuch pleaſing impreſſions on the minds of his patients.

" His dreſs was remarkably neat, plain, and decent, peculiarly becoming himſelf; a perfect tranſcript of the order, and I may add, the neatneſs of his mind.—He thought it unworthy of a man of ſenſe, and inconſiſtent with his character, to ſuffer himſelf to be led by the whim of faſhion, and become the ſlave of its caprices.—But this impreſſion upon his underſtanding was much ſtrengthened by his firm attachment to his principles as a *Quaker*, which lead to that decent plainneſs and modeſty in dreſs, which may be preſumed to be one, at leaſt, amongſt the external evidences of a ſpirit elevated in its views above all tranſient and ſublunary things.

" At his meals he was remarkably temperate; in the opinion of ſome, rather too abſtemious, eating ſparingly, but with a good reliſh, and rarely exceeding two glaſſes of wine at dinner or ſupper: yet, by this uniform and ſteady temperance, he preſerved his

his mind vigorous and active, and his conſtitution equal to all his engagements*".

Religion, working upon the heart, and ſubjecting the paſſions to the exerciſe of beneficence, generates all thoſe attractive graces, which can be acquired by no other medium. Rules of exterior imitation may be delineated with the elegant pencil of a *Cheſterfield*; but the purity of the heart is the genuine ſource of true politeneſs: for that religion, which breathes *good-will unto man*, whilſt it refines the underſtanding, and ſoftens the affections, begets that complacency from which neceſſarily reſult thoſe amities, and that unaffected politeneſs, which alone ſhould form the gentleman; ſuch as the Scholar ſhould cultivate, and the Chriſtian recommend; and theſe rendered a FOTHERGILL beloved, reſpected, and illuſtrious.

But the time was approaching, when neither temperance nor virtue could exempt our valuable aſſociate from the final lot of

* Page 27, 28.

humanity.

humanity. For a ſeries of years, indeed for the moſt part of his life, he had enjoyed good health, and time ſeemed ſlowly to diminiſh the vigour of his body, or weaken the exertion of his mind; but it was perceptible to thoſe who were much with him, and what he often remarked himſelf, that fatigue became leſs ſupportable, and recruit of ſtrength, in his annual retreats into *Cheſhire*, was of late years more ſlowly acquired. There are many cauſes, beſides thoſe reſulting from advancing age, which diminiſh the conſtitutional vigour and vivacity of a feeling mind; his was ſenſibly awake to all the endearments of brotherly affinity: he had loſt his youngeſt brother *Joſeph*, and afterwards his brother *Samuel*, both of *Warrington*; the latter my paternal Guardian, by whom I was early introduced to the protection of the Phyſician: it was theſe relatives, and others in the vicinity, that firſt induced him to retreat to *Lea-Hall* in *Cheſhire*, which is but a few miles diſtant from *Warrington*. Theſe ſucceſſive loſſes ſenſibly affected his mind, and retarded that conſtitutional

conſtitutional benefit, which he had formerly experienced. From this time many of his letters from the country teſtify the depth of his grief, and the irreparable chaſm of enjoyment which he had thereby ſuſtained:

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor, aut modus
Tam chari capitis!——* HOR.

In 1772, ſome months after the deceaſe of his brother *Samuel*, "I have been "obliged," he remarks from *Lea-Hall*, "to write many letters, which I am at "preſent very unfit for, or any thing elſe: "but I will not ſpend all in unavailing "complaints. I meet with many things "to put me in mind how much I have loſt; "and I feel ſuch a void in my enjoyments "of this life, as reduces my wiſhes to a "great mediocrity indeed †."

In a ſucceeding year he acquaints me, "that he came down to *Lea-Hall* much

* And who can grieve too much? What time ſhall end
Our mourning for ſo dear a friend? CREECH.

† Letter to the Editor, anno 1772.

" oppreſſed: and now I am here," he adds, " I have enough to do to command my- " ſelf, when I recollect my brother, whoſe " countenance, counſel, and ſympathy re- " lieved every anxiety, gave taſte to every " enjoyment; but I will try to baniſh " every thing, but a wiſh to follow him " through the remains of this life, with " ſubmiſſion to every difficulty, and grati- " tude for many many bleſſings*."

I have the rather indulged theſe digreſſions, as they recall to mind the virtues of my deceaſed guardian, the want of whoſe counſel, if Dr. FOTHERGILL, with a comprehenſive underſtanding rarely to be equalled, could ſo deeply lament, what muſt the public have ſuſtained when this god-like man was no more! for, if this ſacred appellation may be applied to him who devotes his life to render mankind wiſer and happier, I have ample ſanction for adopting it on the preſent occaſion; and more particularly as he was ſo nearly connected with

* Letter to the Editor, anno 1774.

the

the immediate ſubject of my narration *; but the progreſs of ſolicitude upon the mind, which is not the reſult of remorſe, is

* This pious man, a little before his death, addreſſed the following expreſſions to ſome of his relations, when they took leave of him, previous to their ſetting out for the Yearly-Meeting in *London*, anno 1772.

" Our health is no more at our command, than " length of days;—mine ſeems drawing faſt towards a " concluſion, I think: but I am content with every " allotment of Providence, for they are all in wiſ- " dom—unerring wiſdom. There is *One Thing* which, " as an arm underneath, bears up and ſupports; and " though the rolling tempeſtuous billows ſurround, yet " my head is kept above them, and my feet are firmly " eſtabliſhed.—Oh! ſeek it—preſs after it—lay faſt " hold of it.

" Though painful my nights and weariſome my " days, yet I am preſerved in patience and reſigna- " tion.—Death has no terrors, nor will the grave have " any victory.—My ſoul triumphs over death, hell, " and the grave.

" Huſbands and wives, parents and children, health " and riches, muſt all go;—diſappointment is another " name for them.

" I ſhould have been thankful, had I been able to " have got to the enſuing Yearly-Meeting in *London*, " which you are now going to attend, where I have " been ſo often refreſhed with my brethren; but it is " otherwiſe allotted.—The Lord knows beſt what is beſt " for us;—I am content, and reſigned to his will.

is always slow, and rarely fatal; and the disease under which Dr. FOTHERGILL finally suffered, was certainly independent of this source. It was about the middle of *November* 1778, that, on waking out of a short sleep, a forcible inclination to make water ensued, but without the power. For a day or two preceding, some heat, and an unusual difficulty had attended: at length a total suppression came on, that required manual assistance for upwards of two weeks, which was sometimes accompanied with excruciating pain, though no less than two hun-

" I feel a foretaste of the joy which is to come; and
" who would wish to change such a state of mind?——
" I should be glad if an easy channel could be found,
" to inform the Yearly Meeting, that as I have lived,
" so I shall close, with the most unshaken assurance,
" that we have not followed cunningly-devised fables,
" but the pure, living, eternal substance.

" Let the aged be strong, let the middle-aged be
" animated, and the youth encouraged; for the Lord
" is with Sion, the Lord will bless Sion!

" If I be now removed out of his church militant,
" where I have endeavoured in some measure to fill up
" my duty, I have an *evidence* that I shall gain an ad-
" mittance into his glorious church triumphant, far
" above the heavens.

" My dear love to all them that love the Lord Jesus."

dred

dred drops of Thebaic tincture had been given in the ſpace of a few hours, without much relief. In the height of his diſtreſs I viſited him, and found him calm and recollected: he deſcribed with wonderful ſerenity of mind, his acute miſery, expreſſing a pious and Chriſtian reſignation; and adding, "that if he had left any thing un-
"done which he wiſhed to have done, it
"was perfecting the plan of *Ackworth-*
"*School;* and likewiſe, the complete ar-
"rangement of the rules of our religious
"Society." The firſt, I have already intimated, was an undertaking worthy of a great and illuſtrious ſage; and the latter was equally arduous, though the difficulty could be known only to the Society intereſted in it: and he lived to accompliſh his ardent wiſhes.

In the commencement of *December* of the ſame year, he was able to ſee his friends; and ſoon afterwards the importunities of the ſick forced him again into his former arduous and active life, and for the ſpace of two years he enjoyed his uſual degree of health,

health, at leaſt he rarely complained, and he certainly was equally occupied in the duties of his profeſſion, and in numerous exertions for the benefit of individuals, and of the community; for he never ſeemed ſo happy, as when he was rendering others ſo.

It was after this illneſs that he viſited *Ackworth-School*, and endeavoured to perfect his plan, and perpetuate its advantages to poſterity. He retired as uſual, the latter end of the year, to *Lea-Hall*, and returned by *Buxton*, where he projected thoſe improvements in that celebrated reſort of invalids, already hinted at, and which, as I am informed, are now carrying into execution.

He likewiſe viſited *Knareſborough*, in *Yorkſhire*, after many years abſence, " to " pay," as he, with filial piety, relates, " the grateful tribute of a tear at the ſide " of an honoured parent's grave.—To ſee " that his ſepulchre was not laid waſte to " the beaſts of the field, but ſecured from " the ravages of neglect, was to us (himſelf

" and

" and ſifter) a pleaſing duty. Firmly per-
" ſuaded that we had not the leaſt cauſe to
" mourn on his account; and nothing left
" more becoming us, than to call to mind
" his precepts, and his example, we left the
" ſolitary ſpot, with hearts full of reverent
" thankfulneſs, that ſuch was our father,
" and that we were ſo far favoured, as to be
" able to remember him with gratitude and
" affection *.

But the firmeſt conſtitution, like the moſt perfect elaſtic, may be extended beyond the power of reſtoration. It was on the 12th day of *December* 1780, that he was again ſeized with a ſuppreſſion of urine, which no art could remove. I ſaw him in a ſtate of acute pain, which ſeemed almoſt inſupportable; he had ſtrength enough to raiſe himſelf up in bed, but with ſuch extreme thirſt, that while he leaned on his right arm, he held in the left hand a glaſs of wine and water, to moderate the inſatiable thirſt, of which fluid he was obliged to ſip after every ſentence, in order to enable him

* Letter to the Editor.

to

to ſpeak: he was then as ſerene as in perfect health: he endeavoured, indeed, to aſſume a degree of cheerfulneſs, which was natural to him when well, and deſcribed his complaints, and their probable fatal termination with a pious hope, "that he had "not lived in vain, but in degree to an- "ſwer the end of his creation, by ſacri- "ficing intereſted conſiderations, and his "own eaſe, to the good of his fellow-crea- "tures." Some individuals might have envied the univerſal eſteem he acquired by his virtues, his manners, and his ſkill in healing; and all may envy that comfort of mind which ſuſtained him to his final diſſolution, which was on the 26th day of *December* 1780.

A man ſo long, and ſo reſpectfully known, dying in the ſummit of celebrity, and ſurrounded with the careſſes of a numerous acquaintance, muſt be deeply and univerſally regretted.

Acts of friendſhip to the deceaſed are animated, becauſe they are diſintereſted, and

virtuous

virtuous minds are the moſt ardently diſpoſed to fulfil them: but to prevent the inconveniences that were feared, and might reſult, from the crowd that purpoſed to aſſemble, to pay the laſt offices of eſteem to his memory, had he been interred in *London*, it was judged adviſable to carry his remains into the country; which, on the 5th of *January* 1781, were depoſited in the burial-ground of *Winchmore-Hill*, about ſeven miles from town: nevertheleſs, upwards of ſeventy coaches and chaiſes, filled with friends, attended upon this melancholy occaſion. "The tender remembrance of friendſhip yet lives in every breaſt; we mourn without form; we ſee and feel the void his fall has left, and which only time can mitigate, and a reſignation to the diſpenſation of that Power, which orders all things with unerring wiſdom and goodneſs, beyond our comprehenſion *.

——*Quis talia fando,*
Temperet à lachrymis? †——

VIRG. Æn. lib. 2. v. 8.

* Dr. FOTHERGILL's Life of Dr. *Ruſſell.*

† Who can relate ſuch woes without a tear?

THE following letter, though addreſſed to the ſiſter of Dr. FOTHERGILL, has ſuch an immediate reference to the preſent ſubject of biography, that I have preſumed to inſert it here.—This affectionate tribute of the living phyſician, after an intimacy commencing in youth, and continued with unabated friendſhip to the lateſt period of Dr. FOTHERGILL's life, affords the moſt honourable teſtimony of the amiable character of the one, and of the tender and ſympathetic feelings of the other; and muſt convey ſingular pleaſure to every reader, who hath enjoyed that genuine friendſhip, which we truſt doth not terminate with the grave.

" Dear Mrs. FOTHERGILL,

" I DO not fear to increaſe your grief by this early addreſs, nor to recall to your memory the very afflicting diſpenſation which

which you have lately experienced, as I am well convinced it has never once been abſent from your mind ſince it happened; but I can no longer defer to mingle my tears with your's, and moſt ſincerely to condole with you on the ſignal loſs which you have ſuſtained. Your loſs, it muſt be confeſſed, is incomparably the greateſt; but you are by no means the only ſufferer—all his friends, his acquaintances, the public—all partake of it, and ſhare it with you.

" As to myſelf, I feel it deeply. Forty-ſeven years have now run their courſe ſince I had firſt the happineſs of his acquaintance; during which long tract of time we have maintained an uninterrupted, warm, mutual, and diſintereſted friendſhip. Often have I been benefited by his counſel and advice; always happy and improved by his converſation and correſpondence. The regard and kindneſs with which he diſtinguiſhed me, hath been ever my pleaſure and my boaſt. May the Almighty ſanctify this ſevere affliction to you! and may we all profit by ſo eminent an example! Great as

your grief muſt be, you have every conſola-tion that can alleviate a misfortune of this kind. No one lived a more innocent and a more uſeful life. No one was ever more beloved and reſpected while living; none have died more univerſally regretted. I loved and eſteemed him highly alive; I ſhall ever reſpect his memory. Submiſſion to the will of Heaven, we all know, is ever our duty under every afflicting diſpenſation. The reaſon is very plain; of this our judgment is eaſily convinced: but the prac-tice is not quite ſo eaſy. We cannot forget the pleaſure we enjoyed in the poſſeſſion of ſuch bleſſings; we look back with regret, and are deeply ſenſible of the preſent void. Natural affection will have its courſe, and it requires time to ſooth the paſſions. Of all the taxes on humanity, this is the greateſt.—Both on your own account, and from the near relation in which you ſtand to the reſpected deceaſed, I muſt ever inte-reſt myſelf cordially in your welfare. I am far from expecting, nay, I do not even wiſh, you to take any notice of this letter ſoon. The preſent ſtate of your mind cannot admit

admit of it: but hereafter, when time has mellowed your grief, and blunted the edge of your preſent poignant affliction, I will hope to hear, either from yourſelf, or by the hands of ſome of your friends, of your ſtate of health and ſituation. I hope I need not ſay, that if in any reſpect I can be made uſeful to you, it will afford me a ſenſible pleaſure. I commit you to the conſolation and guidance of the Almighty; and remain, with ſincere regard and eſteem,

"Dear Mrs. FOTHERGILL's

"Faithful and reſpectful friend,

"W. CUMING."

Dorcheſter, Jan. 10, 1781.

FINIS.

PPROP



Brook pinx. 1783. Sharp sc. 1785.

GULIELMUS CUMING M.D.
Col. Reg. Med. Edinb. et
Soc. Antiq. utriusque Sod.

Rien rechercher; — Rien rejetter;
Ne se plaindre de Personne.

MEMOIRS

OF

WILLIAM CUMING, M. D. &c.

AFTER the death of Dr. FOTHERGILL, *many of the letters that paſſed between him, and Dr.* Cuming *and Dr.* Cleghorn, *were committed to my care, and ſince that period I have been favoured with the frequent correſpondence of the living phyſicians, who furniſhed me with many anecdotes of our deceaſed friend, which neceſſarily introduced ſome circumſtances reſpecting themſelves, and many more I have ſince learned from the anſwers they have returned to queſtions purpoſely aſked.*

From theſe ſources I have gleaned the following Memoirs of the two earlieſt medical aſſociates of Dr. FOTHERGILL, *now living: and if I have been too haſty in communicating them, my ſolicitude to ſee theſe friends once more together is the only apology I can make to the ſurvivors.*

MEMOIRS,

MEMOIRS, &c.

WILLIAM CUMING, the ſubject of the preſent ſketch of biography, was born in the year 1714. *James Cuming*, an eminent merchant in *Edinburgh*, was his father; a man of very extenſive dealings, of a pious and benevolent diſpoſition, of ſtrict probity and integrity, liberal, ſocial, and hoſpitable, and greatly reſpected by people of all ranks who knew him, and he was very generally known. He married *Margaret*, the only daughter of *George Hepburn*, likewiſe a merchant in *Edinburgh*, a woman of exemplary temper and behaviour. They lived together for almoſt forty years in the greateſt harmony; and during this union they had ſixteen children, eight boys and as many girls. Of this number, three ſons only arrived at man's eſtate; and of theſe, *William* was the youngeſt. He diſcovered an early fondneſs for books; and after ſome preliminary learning at a private

Latin ſchool, he was ſent, before his eighth year, to the High School at *Edinburgh*, and placed under the care of one of the maſters, named *Wingate*, a man of liberal manners, and of an amiable diſpoſition; and there he continued about five years. At the expiration of that time, when he was preparing to be entered at the univerſity, his father was informed, that ſeveral young gentlemen, the ſons of reſpectable families, with moſt of whom he was acquainted, were intended to be put under the tuition of *Alexander Moir*, a gentleman of great erudition, and primæval ſimplicity of manners: he had been one of the profeſſors of philoſophy in the univerſity of *Aberdeen*; but having demitted this employment, he came to reſide at *Edinburgh*, where he then kept a private Academy. With this little band, in which were included ſeveral young gentlemen of noble families, was *William* aſſociated; and with them ſpent the four enſuing years, with great ſatisfaction and improvement, in the ſtudy of the learned languages, and other branches of academical knowledge.

Before

Before he reached his eighteenth year, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of Phyſic at *Edinburgh*, and ſpent four years in that celebrated Lyceum, under the learned profeſſors *Alſton*, *Innes*, *Sinclair*, *Rutherfoord*, *Plummer*, and *Monro*.

Few circumſtances in the juvenile occurrences of youth, have more influence on future life than the intimacies which are formed at ſuch ſeminaries; unbiaſſed by reſtraint, the natural diſpoſition is developed; and connections are formed upon a nearer ſimilarity of mind, than are uſual in ſucceeding, and more guarded periods of life.

To the aſſociates of young *Cuming*, already mentioned in the Life of Dr. FOTHERGILL, may be added the late Drs. *Whytt* and *Foulis* of *Edinburgh*; the late Dr. *Blair* of *Cork*, Dr. *Stedman*, now of *Edinburgh*, and Dr. *John Napier*, of *London*: ſuch a catalogue of ſtudents at one time iſſuing from the Schools of Phyſic at *Edinburgh*, is not often paralleled, and it may be farther augmented by the

names of the learned Dr. *Pitcairn* and the late ingenious Dr. *Armſtrong*, to both of whom Dr. *Cuming* was known.

In the autumn of the year 1735, he went to *France*, and reſided about nine months in *Paris*, viſiting the hoſpitals, improving himſelf in Anatomy, by diſſecting of bodies, and in acquiring a knowledge in the *French* language.

In 1736, in company with his friends *Whytt* and *Kennedy*, he viſited moſt part of *Flanders*, in their way to *Leyden*.

Dr. *Cuming* remained at *Leyden* for ſome time, attending to the lectures of the venerable *Boerhaave*. In the month of *October* following, on hearing that his worthy father was in a declining ſtate of health, he returned to *Edinburgh*; his intelligence proved too true; he did not ſurvive his arrival above two months (three years before he had loſt his mother).

He was deeply affected by the loſs of his father, whom I have often known him

mention

mention with the moſt grateful recollection: " he had given me," he obſerves in one of his letters, " a liberal education, with " many ſalutary inſtructions for my con- " duct in life; he ever treated me with " friendſhip and confidence, bequeathed " me his own reſpectable example, and the " reflected merit of his unblemiſhed cha- " racter. This was a noble patrimony, *Vir- " tus parentum optima Dos*, ſays *Horace* " with great truth, and of my father, I may " ſay with him,

Ipſe mihi cuſtos incorruptiſſimus omnes
Circum Doctores aderat, quid multa? pu-
dicum
(Qui primus virtutis Honos) ſervavit ab omni
Non ſolum facto, verum opprobrio quoque
turpi.
——————— *Ob hoc nunc*
Laus illi debetur, et a me Gratia major.
Si neque Avaritiam neque Sordes, nec mala
Luſtra
Objiciet vere quiſquam mihi,
——————— *Si et vivo carus Amicis*
Cauſa fuit Pater his.

Here

Here he reſided about a year and half; but as the city of *Edinburgh* was at this time abundantly ſupplied with phyſicians of ample experience, and eſtabliſhed characters; and conſidering his early time of life, and the faint proſpect of being ſoon introduced into practice, this young phyſician viſited *London* in the year 1738, with the deſign of watching an opportunity of a vacancy, to eſtabliſh himſelf in one of the provincial towns of *England*. On his arrival at the capital, he immediately renewed his intimacy with the philanthropic FOTHERGILL.

During his ſtay in the metropolis, his manners and promiſing abilities had not eſcaped the notice of Dr. *Mead* (to whom he was introduced by the ingenious Dr. *Turnbull*, author of the Hiſtory of Ancient Painting) who recommended him to ſupply the place of the late Sir *William Brown*, at *Lynn*. He was likewiſe well known to the late Dr. *James Douglas*, Dr. *Teſſier*, and Dr. *Alexander Steuart*, &c. the latter of whom offered him his intereſt in conjunction with

that

that of a Mr. *Cooke*, a man of conſiderable fortune in that place, to fill a vacancy at *Norwich*; but while he was endeavouring to obtain an introduction to ſome of the principal families of that city and its neighbourhood, his friend FOTHERGILL having learnt that *Dorcheſter* at that time preſented a promiſing ſituation for a phyſician, adviſed him to give it the preference, whither he accordingly went, and carried with him recommendations from ſome of the principal phyſicians in *London*.

In great cities, where a multiplicity of characters are daily preſented, individuals are not ſo minutely diſcriminated; they are loſt in the crowd, and merit may lie dormant, and long neglected; whilſt ignorance, ſupported by aſſurance, meets with undeſerved ſucceſs: but in provincial towns, where individuals are more intimately known, character is ſooner aſcertained, and merit rewarded, as the metal and droſs are more readily ſeparated when the rays of light are concentrated than when diffuſed. Dr. *Cuming*, young as he was, and diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed by a diffident modeſty, the ſilent attendant, rather than the herald of innate worth, ſoon gained the confidence of the inhabitants both of the town and neighbourhood, whilſt his unaſpiring mind poſſeſſed this happy reflection expreſſed in a letter written at this time to his friend FOTHERGILL: *Paucis contentus vivere didici, et pauca quæ mihi forte ſuppeditata erunt*, dum nihil contra bonas mores moliar, et mente fruar quietâ, Divitiis, pravis artibus vel inſano labore acquiſitis, multum antepono.

That this continued to be the ſettled ſtate of his mind, I am fully convinced, from a circumſtance with which I became acquainted by means of another of Dr. FOTHERGILL's letters; in which he offers the moſt affectionate and preſſing invitation to *his Cuming*, to come to *London*, upon the death of Dr. *Ruſſell*, that his abilities and practice might be exerted upon a more extenſive ſcale, but which the living friend, as I have before mentioned, had the generoſity and philoſophy to decline, from motives of friendſhip and gratitude

to

to thoſe families who had eſpouſed his intereſt, and employed him at a time when he could not boaſt of that experience and knowledge in his profeſſion which he poſſeſſed at the period I am now ſpeaking of.

In the ſpace of a few years after his eſtabliſhment in *Dorcheſter*, he came to be employed in many, and in proceſs of time, with an exception of three or four at moſt, in *all* the families of diſtinction within the county, and frequently in the adjacent ones. At length his chaſte manners, his learning, and his probity, as they were more generally known, rendered him not only the phyſician, but the confidential friend of ſome of the beſt families into which he was introduced.

About twenty years ago a worthy and learned clergyman, *John Hutchins*, of *Wareham*, who after thirty years cloſe application, had compiled a Hiſtory of the County of *Dorſet*, gave out propoſals for its publication, but as he was a reſerved man and but little known, they found not

the reception they merited; a concurrence however of ſome accidental circumſtances ſoon afterwards proved favourable to him, and he met with ſupport from ſeveral gentlemen of fortune and diſtinction. To theſe Dr. *Cuming* gave his aid, and at a very numerous meeting of the firſt perſons of the county, of rank and property, aſſembled at the ſummer aſſizes of 1770, it was agreed to encourage the publication, and ſo general was the Doctor's reputation, that he was unanimouſly requeſted to undertake the care of the publication. In this work his leiſure hours during the four years next following were employed, and with the aſſiſtance of his ingenious and learned friend *Richard Gough*, of *Enfield*, Eſq. author of the Topographia Britannica, it was offered to the public in the year 1774. That public gave it a very favourable reception, and it daily riſes in value and reputation. The author in the concluſion of his preface, has very politely and gratefully acknowledged the obligations he was under to the Doctor and his worthy coadjutor. And here I cannot but regret that the Doctor,

who

who has been the means of many valuable performances being laid before the public, and ſome of them improved by his pen, had not himſelf ſtood forth to give that information for which he was well qualified, both in point of claſſical learning, and of elegant compoſition.

However the diffidence of Dr. *Cuming* might ſeclude him for ſome time from popular obſervation, as his acquaintance extended, he gradually acquired the obſervation and eſteem of men of ſcience, both at home and abroad. In the year 1752, he received a diploma from the univerſity of *Edinburgh*, reciting in the preamble, *Qui apud Nos per plures Annos Medicinæ Studio Operam dedit, ſeque profeſſoribus optime probavit:* and then follows, ad eundem quem Remis primum meruit in arte medicâ Gradum, Benevolentiæ et Honoris cauſâ, &c. and he was ſoon after adopted a Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians of that city. In the year 1769, he was admitted a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in *London*; and in 1781, choſen without his

knowledge, an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries in *Scotland*.

Dr. *Cuming*, who is upwards of ſeventy years of age, is the only ſurvivor of three ſons. His eldeſt brother *James* was a merchant in *Edinburgh*, who in 1738 married a very amiable woman, *Katharine*, daughter of the honourable *William Erſkine*, (third ſon to lord *Cardroſs*, his elder brother ſucceeding to the title of earl of *Buchan)* by whom he had ſeveral children, of whom *Charlotte Helen*, the only ſurvivor; is now the wife of *Pelham Maitland*, Eſq. of *Belmount*.

His ſecond brother, *Alexander*, a very ſpirited, promiſing young man, went out to *China* in the year 1739, as firſt ſupercargo of the *Suecia*, in the ſervice of the *Swediſh Eaſt-India* Company: on her return home in the year 1740, the ſhip was unfortunately wrecked on the northernmoſt of the *Orkney-Iſlands*, and about thirty only of the common ſailors were ſaved from the wreck.

The

The Doctor has happily enjoyed a good conſtitution, which he inherited from his parents; the tenderneſs of his eyes has been through life the greateſt misfortune that he has had to ſtruggle with, and conſidering the many obſtacles which the complaints in theſe organs have occaſioned in the purſuit of knowledge, it is matter of wonder how he has attained that degree of erudition which he is well known to poſſeſs.

It is an obſervation made by the late Dr. *Johnſon*, that whoever is diſpoſed to retire from the buſy purſuits of this world, the world as eagerly retires from him. Happily this is too ſevere a cenſure upon the virtue and diſcernment of mankind to be univerſally true; and Dr. *Cuming* affords a pleaſing inſtance that virtue and probity, whether glowing in the public walks of life, or calmly ſhining only in the private avenues of retirement, will ever be courted and admired. The ſurviving companions of his youth are ſtill the friends and correſpondents of his advanced years; thoſe

that

that remain, who conſulted him profeſſionally, ſtill viſit, and occaſionally conſult him; and retired from active buſineſs as he is, and almoſt wholly confined within doors, he enjoys nevertheleſs the ſingular ſatisfaction not to be forgotten, but to be viſited by perſons the moſt reſpectable in the county, for probity, rank, and fortune.

Dr. *Cuming* was educated in the doctrine of the Church of *England*; and in her form of worſhip he has uniformly perſevered; in the univerſality of his beneficence he is the friend of mankind.

In one of his affectionate letters, this amiable phyſician and friend, concludes an account of his health in the following animated language, which, happy would it be could every Chriſtian adopt.—" I have
" now only to pray to the Supreme Diſpo-
" ſer of all events, that he will be graciouſly
" pleaſed to continue to me that ſerenity
" and tranquillity of mind which I am
" grateful to him for the enjoyment of,
" and to grant me ſuch a moderate ſhare

" of

" of health as may enable me, during the
" reſidue of my days, to live with ſome com-
" fort to myſelf, free from bodily pain, and
" that I may be of ſome uſe to my fellow
" creatures.—When he ſhall call me hence,
" may I receive the ſummons with a chear-
" ful reſignation to his will, a becoming
" fortitude, and an humble confidence in
" his Mercy, through the Merits of my
" Redeemer!"

F I N I S.



Engraved by Tha Sherwin.

GEORGIUS CLEGHORN, MD.
Anatom. in Acad. Dublin. Pr. &c.

Notus in Fratres animi paterni.

From an original Drawing in the possession of Dr Lettsom.

MEMOIRS

OF

GEORGE CLEGHORN, M. D.

Honorary Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Phyſicians, Profeſſor of Anatomy in the Univerſity of *Dublin*, Member of the Academy for promoting Arts and Sciences in *Dublin*, and of the Royal Medical Society of *Paris*, &c. &c.

MEMOIRS, &c.

DR. CLEGHORN was born of reputable parents at *Granton* in the pariſh of *Cramond* near *Edinburgh*, on the 18th of *December* 1716. His father died in 1719, and left a widow and five children: *George*, who was the youngeſt ſon, received the rudiments of his education in the grammar-ſchool of *Cramond*, and in 1728 was ſent to *Edinburgh* to be further inſtructed in the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *French*; where, to a ſingular proficiency in theſe languages, he added a conſiderable ſtock of mathematical knowledge.

In the beginning of the year 1731, he reſolved to ſtudy Phyſic and Surgery, and had the happineſs of being placed under the tuition of the late Dr. *Alexander Monro*, a name that will be revered in that univerſity, as long as ſcience ſhall be cheriſhed and cultivated.

This great profeſſor, whoſe parental attention to pupils, and whoſe diſcernment in diſcriminating their genius, and encouraging its application, I have already mentioned, was eſteemed by all, but moſt by thoſe who were more immediately under his direction. It was the lot of young *Cleghorn* to live under his roof, and in one of his letters, which I have lately received, his pupil, who in another kingdom now ſuſtains a ſimilar character, and emulates the virtues of his deceaſed maſter, appears to dwell with peculiar pleaſure upon this circumſtance; obſerving that "his amiable manners and unremitting activity "in promoting the public welfare, endeared him to all his acquaintance, but "more particularly to thoſe who lived under his roof, and had daily opportunities "of admiring the ſweetneſs of his converſation, and the invariable benignity of "his diſpoſition."

For five years he continued to profit by the inſtruction and example of his excellent maſter; viſiting patients in company with

with him, and aſſiſting at the diſſections in the Anatomical Theatre; at the ſame time he attended in their turn the lectures in *Botany*, *Materia Medica*, *Chemiſtry*, and the *Theory* and *Practice* of *Medicine*, and by extraordinary diligence we are well informed, he attracted the notice of all his preceptors.

On Dr. FOTHERGILL's arrival from *England* at this celebrated univerſity in the year 1733, Dr. *Cleghorn* was introduced to his acquaintance, and ſoon became his inſeparable companion. Theſe twin pupils, who have ſince diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the metropolis of each ſiſter kingdom, then ſtudied together the ſame branches of ſcience, under the ſame maſters, with equal ardour and ſucceſs; they frequently met to compare the notes they had collected from the profeſſors, and to communicate their reſpective obſervations. Their moments of relaxation, if that time can be called relaxation which is devoted to ſocial ſtudies, were ſpent in a ſelect ſociety of fellow ſtudents, of which a FOTHERGILL and a

Ruſſell,

Ruſſell, and the ſurviving *Cuming* were aſſociates; a ſociety ſince incorporated under the name of the Royal Medical Society of *Edinburgh*; and more particularly deſcribed in the preceding life.

Early in the year 1736, when young *Cleghorn* had ſcarcely entered into his twentieth year, ſo great had been his progreſs, and ſo high a character had he acquired, that at the recommendation of Dr. *St. Clair*, he was appointed ſurgeon in the twenty-ſecond regiment of foot, then ſtationed in *Minorca*, under the command of General *St. Clair*.

During a reſidence of thirteen years in that iſland, whatever time could be ſpared from attending the duties of his ſtation, he employed either in inveſtigating the nature of epidemic diſeaſes, or in gratifying the paſſion he early imbibed for Anatomy, frequently diſſecting human bodies, and thoſe of apes, which he procured from *Barbary*, and comparing their ſtructure with the deſcriptions of *Galen* and *Veſalius*. In theſe purſuits

purſuits he was much aſſiſted by his faithful correſpondent Dr. FOTHERGILL, who, he acknowledges, was indefatigable in ſearching the *London* ſhops for ſuch books as he wanted, and in forwarding them by the earlieſt and beſt opportunities.

In 1749 he left *Minorca*, and came to *Ireland* with the twenty-ſecond regiment, and in autumn 1750 he went to *London*, and during his publication of the Diſeaſes of *Minorca*, attended Dr. *Hunter*'s Anatomical Lectures.

With a modeſty which cannot be too much admired, Dr. *Cleghorn* ever appears to diſclaim rather than to aſſume any merit from this important performance, obſerving in a letter to me, that he "here again "experienced the friendſhip of Dr. FOTHERGILL, who not only reviſed my "manuſcript, but corrected the ſheets as "they came from the preſs; yet he would "not allow me publicly to acknowledge "his aſſiſtance."

It is pleaſing to obſerve the liberality of conduct which actuated theſe contemporary writers, at the ſame time cultivating the ſame ſciences: far from ſeeking to augment their reſpective reputations by claiming any adventitious merit, which one might take from the other, we ſee a dignity of ſentiment and action ſolely directed to the reputation of the other, without any regard to elevate their own. *Cleghorn* after the deceaſe of his FOTHERGILL, diſclaims his own merit; the latter in a letter to Dr. *Cuming*, generouſly exclaimed, "Miraberis "proculdubio *Cleghornii* noſtri induſtriam; "in orbis etiam angulo ſitus majores facit "progreſſus quam noſtrorum quivis, qui-"bus etiam nondeſunt idonea ſtudiorum "adminicula. Alius itaque alium excite-"mus, ut ejus inſequamur veſtigia, tanto-"que viro digni evademus amici *."

This eulogium, which I have extracted from the correſpondence of the deceaſed friend, is peculiarly applicable to this prac-

* Life of Dr. FOTHERGILL, p. 104, which I have again introduced here.

tical

tical work, which forms a juſt model for the imitation of future medical writers: it not only exhibits an accurate ſtate of the air, but a minute detail of the vegetable productions of the iſland; and concludes with medical obſervations, important in every point of view, and in ſome inſtances either new, or applied in a manner which preceding practitioners had not admitted. It is a modern practice, for the introduction of which we are much indebted to Dr. *Cleghorn*, to recommend aceſcent vegetables in low remittent and putrid fevers, and the early and copious exhibition of Bark, which had been interdicted from miſtaken facts deduced from falſe theories.

In 1751 the doctor ſettled in *Dublin*, and in imitation of his two celebrated anatomical profeſſors, *Monro* and *Hunter*, began to give annual courſes of Anatomy, which have been continued without interruption ever ſince.

A few years after his coming to *Dublin*, he was admitted into the univerſity as Lec-

turer in Anatomy. In the year 1784, the College of Phyſicians there, elected him an Honorary Member, and ſince that time, from Lecturer in Anatomy, he was made Profeſſor, and had likewiſe the honour of being one of the original members of the *Iriſh* Academy for promoting Arts and Sciences, which is now eſtabliſhed by royal authority. In 1777, when the Royal Medical Society was eſtabliſhed at *Paris*, he was nominated a Fellow of it; and at preſent enjoys the favour and eſteem of the public, and the correſpondence of ſome of the moſt eminent phyſicians at home and abroad.

This amiable profeſſor, in one of his valuable epiſtles, modeſtly concludes, "my "greateſt ambition is to be reputed a well-"meaning member of ſociety, who wiſhed "to be uſeful in his ſtation; and who was "always of opinion, that honeſty is the "beſt policy, and that a good name is "better than riches."

In another letter to the ſame intimate friend,

friend*, written laſt year, he ſays, "In the "year 1772, increaſing buſineſs and de- "clining health obliged me to commit the "chief care of my annual anatomical courſe "for the inſtruction of ſtudents in Phyſic "and Surgery to my favourite pupil Dr. "*Purcell*, who has not only kept it up ever "ſince, but improved it ſo as to advance "its reputation and his own; yet ſtill I con- "tinue to read, as I have done for upwards "of twenty years, to a crouded audience, "a ſhort courſe of Lectures, the deſign of "which is to give to *general* ſcholars a com- "prehenſive view of the animal kingdom, "and to point out to them the conduct "of nature, in forming their various tribes "and fitting their ſeveral organs to their "reſpective modes of life: this affords me "an opportunity of exciting in my hearers "an eager deſire for anatomical knowledge, "by ſhewing them a variety of elegant "preparations, and of raiſing their minds "from the creature to the Creator, whoſe "power, wiſdom, and goodneſs, is no where

* Dr. *Cuming*,

" difplayed to greater advantage, than in " the formation of animals."

About twelve years ago, on the death of his only brother in *Scotland*, he ſent for his ſurviving family, conſiſting of the widow and nine children, and ſettled them in *Dublin*, under his own eye, that he might have it more in his power to afford them that protection and aſſiſtance which they might ſtand in need of. His elder nephew *William** he educated in the medical profeſſion; but after giving him the beſt education which *Europe* could afford, and getting him joined with himſelf in the lectureſhip, the doctor's pleaſing hopes were moſt unfortunately fruſtrated by the young gentleman's death, which happened about two years ago.—He died univerſally and ſincerely regretted by all who knew

* This amiable young man, on taking his degree of Doctor in Phyſic at *Edinburgh* in the year 1779, wrote and publiſhed a very ingenious inaugural Diſſertation, entitled, Theoream Ignis complectens, which did him much honour, and gave great hopes of his making a conſiderable figure in his profeſſion.

him,

him, on account of his uncommon abilities and moſt amiable diſpoſition.

Dr. *Cleghorn*, with an acquired independence, devotes his moments of leiſure from the ſeverer ſtudies of his profeſſion to farming and horticulture.

Parva Seges ſatis eſt: Satis eſt requieſcere tecto,
*Si licet, et ſolito membra levare toro**.

But his attention to this employment does not leſſen his care of his relations, who from a grateful and affectionate regard look up to him as a parent, the duties of which ſtation he moſt tenderly fills up: this induced me to apply to him the words of *Horace*,

Notus in fratres animi paterni.

* A little farm be mine, a cottage neat,
And wonted couch, where balmy ſleep may fall.
TIBUL. l. i. el. 1. l. 39.

F I N I S.

MPJCB



ALEXANDER RUSSELL, M.D. F.R.S.

Innocuas placide Corpus jubet urere Flammas,
Et justo rapidos temperat Igne Focos.
Extorsit Lachesi Cultros pestique Venenum,
Abstulit, et tantos non Sinit esse Metus.

MEMOIRS

OF

ALEXANDER RUSSELL, M. D.

MEMOIRS, &c.

AN eſſay on the character of Dr. *Ruſſell* was written by Dr. FOTHERGILL in the year 1770, of which I ſhall avail myſelf in the following relation.

The father of the phyſician, *John Ruſſell*, Eſq. of *Edinburgh*, was bleſſed with many children, all boys, and enjoyed the ſingular happineſs of bringing up ſeven of them to man's eſtate, without ever inflicting chaſtiſement, or even uſing a harſh expreſſion, and yet preſerved a more perfect obedience in them than can be produced by any bodily pain. This worthy man, though he lived to the age of eighty-ſix, was to the laſt attended, whenever he pleaſed (which was almoſt all day long) with chearful company of both ſexes, and

of all ages; retained his faculties and amiable temper, and preſerved his chearfulneſs and ſpirits to the laſt.

This venerable parent was a gentleman of great eminence as a lawyer in the city of *Edinburgh*, whoſe liberal treatment of his children was amply repaid by their behaviour to him, never affording him cauſe of a moment's diſquietude, but on the contrary, by the juſt reputation they acquired, made all good men rejoice that he had ſuch a family, eminently diſtinguiſhed by ſo many good qualities.

Alexander Ruſſell, the ſubject of the preſent narrative, the third ſon of this excellent father, was early devoted to medicine. Having gone through his grammatical ſtudies in the High School at *Edinburgh*, and ſpent two years afterwards in the univerſity, he was placed with his uncle *Francis*, who was then one of the moſt eminent practitioners in the city, in order to acquire the knowledge of the firſt rudiments of Medicine. In the years 1732, 3, and 4, he

he continued his medical ſtudies under the profeſſors *Monro*, *Sinclair*, *Rutherfoord*, *Innes*, *Plummer*, and *Alſton*, who at that time ſo ably filled the ſeveral chairs of Phyſic in the univerſity of *Edinburgh*, and laid the foundation of that character which ranks it in public eſteem ſuperior to moſt others in *Europe*.

Several ſtudents at this time, the foremoſt in application and in knowledge, fired by the example of their maſters, who had nothing more at heart than the improvement of thoſe who committed themſelves to their tuition, formed a ſociety for their mutual inſtruction and advancement in their ſtudies.

Of this aſſociation, inſtituted in the autumn of the year 1734, Dr. *Ruſſell* was one of the firſt members, together with Dr. *Cuming* of *Dorcheſter* and Dr. *Cleghorn* of *Dublin*, with a few others, who, though now removed, did honour in their ſtations to this inſtitution, of which a par-

ticular hiſtory has been already communicated *.

After Dr. *Ruſſell* had finiſhed his ſtudies in the univerſity, though without applying for a degree at that time, he viſited *London*, in the year 1735, and ſoon after went to *Turkey*, and ſettled about the year 1740 at *Aleppo*, in the practice of Phyſic, at the unanimous requeſt of the gentlemen of the *Engliſh* factory in that city. Of his conduct here, and character among the inhabitants, Dr. FOTHERGILL gives the following relation.

" Dr. *Ruſſell* applied himſelf aſſiduouſly to gain a knowledge of the language of the country, and to become acquainted with the ableſt of the numerous practitioners in the place, who were employed among the inhabitants. He ſucceeded in both: he ſoon diſcovered the incapacity of theſe; a few traditional receipts compoſed the whole furniture of moſt of them; he found a few, however, capable of infor-

* Page 142 in the Memoirs of Dr. FOTHERGILL.

mation,

mation, and aſſiſted them to the utmoſt of his power.

" He was ſoon applied to by the inhabitants of *Aleppo*, of all ranks and profeſſions; *Franks*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, *Jews*, &c. and even by the *Turks* themſelves: in this inſtance they forgot that he was an unbeliever, remitted of their uſual contempt for ſtrangers, and not only beheld him with reſpect, but courted his friendſhip, and placed unlimited confidence in his opinion. The Paſcha himſelf became acquainted with the merit of this amiable phyſician, conſulted him, called him his friend, found him upright, ſenſible, and ſincere; as a man, polite without flattery, decent, but not ſervile; as a Chriſtian, true to his principles; diſintereſted and generous as a *Briton;* and in point of ſkill as a Phyſician, ſuperior to every one. A natural, even, cool, and conſiſtent temper; a freedom of behaviour as remote from confidence as conſtraint, improved by reading and converſation; a mind imbued with juſt reverence to God, and impreſſed

with

with a ſenſe of the duty we owe; an underſtanding fraught with the principles of the profeſſion to which he had been early devoted (the practice of Phyſic) happily blended with great benevolence; was a character ſeldom to be met with in the *Aſiatic* regions: this, however, was the portrait of Dr. *Ruſſell*, when delineated with equal truth and juſtice.

" The factory thought themſelves happy in ſuch a Phyſician, ſuch a companion, ſuch a countryman. His cloſe and intimate connection with the Paſcha enabled him to render to the factory the moſt important ſervices; and indeed all the *European* nations, trading at that place, were repeatedly obliged to his interpoſition, on a multitude of occaſions.

" Seldom would the Paſcha determine any intricate affair, reſpecting not only commerce, but even the interior police of his government, without firſt conſulting his phyſician and his friend; and as ſeldom deviated

deviated from the opinion he propoſed: and ſuch was the Paſcha's reſpect for ſo rare a character, and ſuch his friendſhip and determined reſolution to do him honour, that he even choſe to oblige the people in the Doctor's preſence, and ſeldom puniſhed any criminal but in the Doctor's abſence; that the people might learn to think it was owing to his interpoſition, that examples of ſeverity were not more frequently inflicted *.

" Many

* " With regard to criminals, this behaviour of the Paſcha was very remarkable and polite; for, when mitigating circumſtances occurred in favour of criminals, to induce the Paſcha to ſpare them, he often diſmiſſed them, with a caution to behave better in time to come; for they were ſo bad, that none of their own countrymen durſt ſpeak to them; but that they owed their lives to the *Engliſh* Doctor: though he ſometimes before had retired, to make way for the neceſſary ſeverities of juſtice, and knew nothing of the matter till the poor unhappy wretches came to his houſe, to fling themſelves at his feet, and with true gratitude thank him for their lives: and, indeed, ſometimes the Paſcha went ſo far as to tell the criminals, that, in his opinion, they certainly deſerved Death, but that he durſt not order it, for the *Engliſh* Doctor inſiſted on Mercy. It is rare to find any ruler making ſo great a

ſacrifice

" Many princely preſents were the conſequence of this eſteem : the Paſcha did not even forget the Doctor's father, *to whom*, ſaid he, *I am obliged for your aſſiſtance.* He ordered preſents to be ſent to the worthy old man : what joy muſt this excite in an aged parent's heart, to have ſuch authentic proofs of the merit of his ſon from ſo diſtant a clime, and where the merit muſt be great to gain ſuch a teſtimony !— I leave the Hiſtory of *Aleppo* to ſpeak its

ſacrifice of his popularity to a ſtranger, or in ſo polite a manner, to transfer it to any body.—Beſides this Paſcha, who ruled a long time, the others that came after him had the greateſt confidence in the Doctor, and intimacy with him ; particularly one Paſcha of this place, an old man, who had ruled the empire as Grand Vizier, and died at *Aleppo*, intruſted him with the whole ſecrets of his family, and depended on his advice.

" The Doctor's fame was perhaps more general over the *Turkiſh* empire, than any phyſician's is in *Europe ;* well known at court, and in every province, he eſcaped more than once the diſagreeable circumſtance of being ſent for to the Grand Seignior in time of the plague. His brother was, in moſt of the trading towns in *Turkey*, found out by bearing the ſame name, and offered great civilities ; and once at *Conſtantinople*, when a ſlight plague happened there, was oppreſſed with invitations to viſit ſeveral great men, which with difficulty he avoided. W. R."

author's

author's abilities.—It has been already tranſlated into other languages, and it will be juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt important productions in medicine, ſhould ever that fatal ſcourge, the Plague, be permitted to come amongſt us.

" From his thorough knowledge of the Peſtilence, and the means ſucceſsfully made uſe of to prevent infection, in the countries moſt expoſed to this fatal diſeaſe, he formed a deſign of exciting the greateſt commercial nation in the world to provide ſome more effectual means than hitherto it had done, in order to prevent it from again becoming the dreadful theatre of peſtilential contagion.—With this view, in his return from *Turkey*, he viſited the moſt famous Lazarettos, to which he could have acceſs, inquired into their ſtructure, the government they were under, and took an account of all the precautions they uſed for preſervation.

" At *Naples*, *Leghorn*, and other places, he had all the opportunities of obſerva-

tion he could wiſh for; and profited by them to ſuch a degree, as to be better acquainted with the conduct of the wiſeſt ſtates, in reſpect to the means of prevention, than perhaps any other perſon; indeed, his acquaintance with this ſubject, and his experience, induced him to make himſelf maſter of every thing appertaining to preſervation from one of the greateſt of all human calamities.

" And ſo generally was his extenſive knowledge of this diſtemper eſtabliſhed, that in the latter-end of the year 1757, when our miniſtry was alarmed with the report of its being broke out at *Liſbon*, and earneſtly ſolicitous to take every precaution to prevent its being imported into this kingdom, they thought no perſon ſo fit to be conſulted on the means proper to be purſued, as the doctor. Having received orders to attend the Privy-Council, he came, and gave ſuch pertinent and ſatisfactory anſwers to the queſtions propoſed, that he was deſired to communicate his information, and the method he propoſed to prevent

prevent the ſpreading of that calamity, in writing. This he accordingly did; and ſhould it pleaſe the Almighty hereafter to threaten this nation with that dreadful ſcourge, the proſecution of the plans then ſuggeſted may perhaps greatly contribute to avert from us the moſt terrible of all diſeaſes.

" From the time he left *England*, to his return in *February* 1755, we had maintained a regular correſpondence. I could not forbear mentioning to him repeatedly, how acceptable a more accurate account of *Aleppo* would be to this nation, and to all *Europe*; that no perſon would probably ever ſtand a chance of ſucceeding in it ſo happily as himſelf; that his long reſidence there, his knowledge of the language, the manners, cuſtoms, diſeaſes of the place, the great credit he had acquired amongſt all ranks, by an able, diligent, and diſintereſted exertion of his faculties amongſt them, his influence over the Paſcha, and the reſpect paid him by the *Turks* themſelves, would facilitate every inquiry. He

viewed the propoſal in the ſame light, collected materials, made ſuitable inquiries, and has erected a laſting and honourable monument to his memory.

" With no ſmall trouble he ſucceeded in procuring us the ſeeds of the *true ſcammony*. They were raiſed by my two botanical friends, the late *Peter Collinſon*, and the indefatigable *James Gordon*. Seeds were likewiſe ſent over to the ſouthern colonies of *America*, in hopes that in a ſimilar ſoil and latitude, in ſome future time, we might from thence have this valuable drug unadulterated*.

" To

* The late Conſul *Sherrard*, who reſided long at *Aleppo*, and was one of the moſt eminent botaniſts of his time, endeavoured long and fruitleſsly to obtain the ſeeds of this and ſome other curious plants. The *Arabs*, who are the people chiefly employed in theſe affairs, not ſo much through ignorance as knaviſhneſs, will bring every kind of ſeed but the right, and aſſert that it is the ſeed required. Dr. *Ruſſell* aſſured me, that he had near twenty different ſeeds brought to him for the ſeeds of the true Scammony, by different perſons employed to procure it him, with promiſes of a ſuitable reward. Amongſt theſe found, there were two parcels of ſeeds alike, which

" To him, likewiſe, we are indebted for a plant, that will hereafter be one of the greateſt ornaments of our gardens *; as well as for many uſeful intimations, both in reſpect to his own profeſſion, as to commerce in general.

" He choſe this city for his reſidence at his return to *England*, and ſoon had a conſiderable ſhare of employment. A vacancy happening in St. *Thomas*'s hoſpital, about the beginning of the year 1759, he was choſen Phyſician, and continued in this ſtation to the time of his death, an example of diligence and humanity to the ſick,

correſponding to the general character, he judged were the right; and theſe he ſent over to *England*. Many plants were raiſed from them, and ſome are yet in the gardens of a few botaniſts in the neighbourhood of *London*.

Dr. *Ruſſell* publiſhed an exact deſcription of the *Scammony*, and the method of collecting its juice, in the firſt volume of the Medical Obſervations.

* The *Andrachne*, nearly approaching to the *Arbutus*, which it ſurpaſſes in elegance. An exact deſcription of this plant was given in the Tranſactions, by that great botaniſt and excellent painter, the late *G. D. Ehret*.

of

of great medical abilities as a phyſician, and as a gentleman irreproachable. The Royal Society, of which he was many years a worthy member, the Medical Society *, likewiſe, who early admitted him amongſt them, are obliged to Dr. *Ruſſell*, and the public through them, for many valuable communications; his extenſive practice at *Aleppo*, his early introduction into buſineſs here after his arrival, the multitude of objects under his care in the hoſpital, ſupplied a fund of medical experience, which might have yielded much benefit to ſociety, had his life been protracted."

It was at this hoſpital that I was firſt introduced to the acquaintance of this amiable Phyſician, in conſequence of my attendance as a pupil, from the recom-

* *Medical Society.* About the year 1752, ſeveral phyſicians in *London*, chiefly of thoſe called Licentiates, agreed to form themſelves into a ſociety, for collecting and publiſhing all ſuch obſervations and inquiries in medicine, that ſeemed to deſerve the public notice. This ſociety has ſubſiſted ever ſince, has publiſhed ſeveral volumes, which have been well received, and will be followed by others.

mendation

mendation of Dr. FOTHERGILL, who entertained the higheſt opinion of his medical abilities, and conſulted him as often as occaſions of indiſpoſition demanded medical aid.

At the period of my introduction to Dr. *Ruſſell*, I could not be a competent judge of profeſſional abilities, nor could my opinion add any important weight to that of Dr. FOTHERGILL'S: of his ſtability in practice and ſucceſsful treatment of diſeaſe, I could ſee ſufficient to admire the phyſician, while his humanity to the miſerable tenants of a ſick ward, endeared him to me as a man. The reputation of the hoſpital had concentrated ſtudents from every part of the kingdom, amongſt whom one ſentiment only prevailed, reſpecting Dr. *Ruſſell*, for his condeſcenſion to all; and his liberal communications made him equally beloved and reſpected.

Theſe ſeminaries of diſeaſe, highly uſeful as they are to the youth who frequent them, might be rendered ſtill more ſo, by a more

a more ſedulous attention to the practical knowledge they afford. It was my conſtant plan during ſome years that I was at St. *Thomas*'s hoſpital, beſides the uſual routine of accompanying the phyſicians and ſurgeons, to viſit the patients again in the afternoon, in order to inquire into the cauſes of their diſeaſes, and the progreſs of them, more minutely than could be done in the croud of attendance with the phyſicians, whoſe experience enabled them to diſcriminate ſymptoms with a perſpicuity and arrangement which no pupil could have acquired. Of the more ſtriking caſes I took notes, and kept daily reports of the ſymptoms, progreſs, and termination of the diſeaſes, including the remedies, and their apparent effects. The advantages reſulting from ſuch a conduct are innumerable: it gives an eaſe and firmneſs of behaviour in a ſick chamber; it impreſſes the mind with a clearer conception of diſeaſes, and of the application of remedies; for he that finds out an intricate path by the exertion of his own powers, will more readily know it again than if he were ſhewn it

by

by another. Above all, it humanizes the mind, by bringing it acquainted with the feelings and diſtreſſes of the ſick; and he that acquires early in life a ſympathy for the miſeries of his fellow-creatures in diſtreſs, will ever be excited to relieve them, and he that attempts, will effect. Solicitude of mind, is not the attendant of poverty alone; it is the lot of humanity, and is as prevalent on the bed of down as in the cottage: it is perhaps more frequent, and where it prevails it is always more poignant.—Of all things therefore, inhumanity is the greateſt undreſs of a phyſician, and whilſt its injury extends to the patient, it robs the phyſician of the richeſt feelings of the human heart.

This ſentiment was excited in recalling to mind the endearing qualities of Dr. *Ruſſell*, who was not only beloved by his pupils, but reſpected by his acquaintance. When I add that Dr. FOTHERGILL entertained the moſt favourable opinion of his moral rectitude and medical ſkill, a further panegyric cannot be wanted: that he loved

Dr. *Ruſſell* with ſingular friendſhip, the *Eſſay on his Character*, wrote by the former in 1769, fully demonſtrates; I was at the College of *Edinburgh* when this elegant eulogiſt loſt his friend, and knowing how much I was intereſted in the general loſs on which he tenderly expatiates, he concludes by informing me "That he was "ſeized with a *putrid fever*, which, not-"withſtanding the utmoſt endeavours of "Dr. *Pitcairn* and myſelf, to preſerve the "life of a friend we loved, carried him "off on the ninth day, univerſally regret-"ted.*"

In a letter to his amiable and learned friend, Dr. *Cuming* (who was a contemporary ſtudent with Dr. *Ruſſell*, and from that early period a conſtant correſpondence was maintained between them to the time of Dr. *Ruſſell*'s death) the eulogiſt, whoſe merit in turn, but with unequal powers, I have attempted to commemorate, gives his motives for paying this tribute to the character of his departed friend, and ſays

* Letter to the Editor, dated *December* 2, 1768.

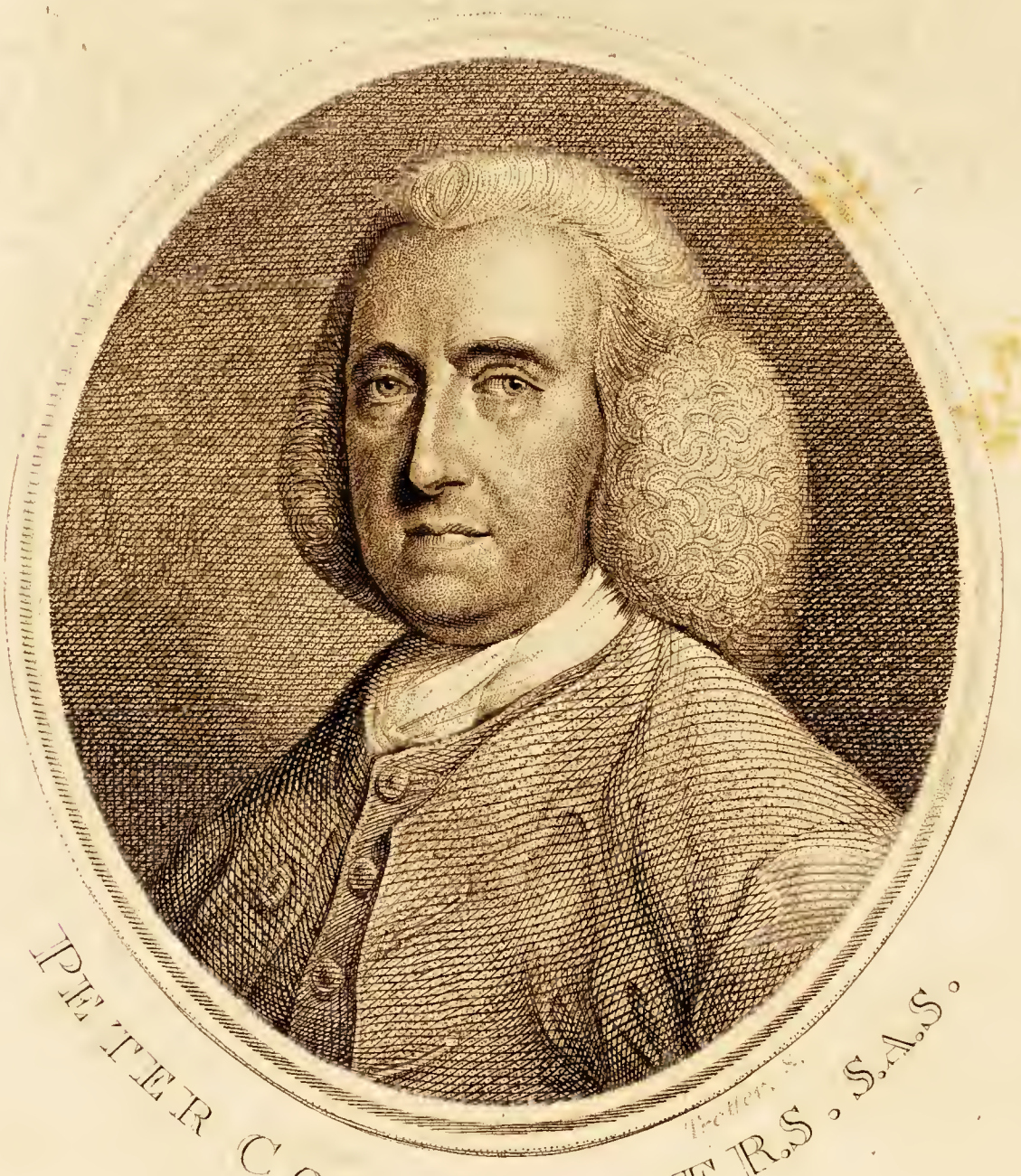
that,

that, " the cordial, firm regard for the " friend, the companion, and the phy- " ſician, did what it could to record his " worth. Let us," he adds, " preſerve the " memory of the deſerving: perhaps it " may prompt others likewiſe to deſerve. " The human mind requires every excite- " ment to prompt it to look up to its ori- " ginal; to think it is not made for this " world only; its exiſtence is immortal, " and its deſtiny in immortality depends " on its acting right or wrong. Great is " the prize, and worth contending for; " worth exciting our friends to contend " for it.*"

* Dated *December* 8, 1769.

FINIS.

RPJCB



PETER COLLINSON, F.R.S., S.A.S.

Hinc, quæ Natura negabat
Visibus Humanis Oculis, et Pectoris Hausit.
Cunque Anima, et vigili perspexerat omnia Cura
In medium discenda dabat.

MEMOIRS

OF

PETER COLLINSON, F.R.S. & F.S.A.

MEMOIRS, &c.

IN the year 1770 was printed "*Some* "*Account of the late* Peter Collinſon, "*Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the* "*Society of Antiquaries in* London; *and* "*of the Societies of* Berlin *and* Upſal. *In* "*a Letter to a Friend.*" For which I am informed the public is much indebted to *Michael Collinſon*, Eſq. the only ſon of this excellent man (whoſe character I now commemorate) who greatly contributed to the arrangement of thoſe materials of which I avail myſelf in the following Memoirs.

The family of the *Collinſons* is of ancient ſtanding in the North: *Peter* and *James* were the great grandſons of *Peter Collinſon*, who lived on his paternal eſtate called *Hugal-Hall*, or *Height of Hugal*, near *Windermere-*

Windermere-Lake, in the pariſh of *Stavely*, about ten miles from *Kendal* in *Weſtmoreland*. *Peter*, whilſt a youth, diſcovered his attachment to natural hiſtory. He began early to make a collection of dried ſpecimens of plants, and had acceſs to the beſt gardens at that time in the neighbourhood of *London*, having early become acquainted with the moſt eminent naturaliſts of his time: the Doctors *Derham*, *Woodward*, *Dale*, *Lloyd*, and *Sloane*, were amongſt his friends. Of the great variety of articles which form that ſuperb collection, now (by the wiſe diſpoſition of Sir *Hans* and the munificence of parliament) *The Britiſh Muſeum*, ſmall was the number of thoſe with whoſe hiſtory *Peter Collinſon* was not well acquainted; he being one of the few who viſited Sir *Hans* at all times familiarly; their inclinations and purſuits in reſpect to natural hiſtory being the ſame, a firm friendſhip had early been eſtabliſhed between them.

Peter Collinſon was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on the 12th of *December*

cember 1728; and perhaps was one of the moſt diligent and uſeful of its members, not only in ſupplying the Society with many curious obſervations himſelf, but in promoting and preſerving a moſt extenſive correſpondence with learned and ingenious foreigners, in all countries, and on every uſeful ſubject. Beſides his attention to natural hiſtory, he minuted every ſtriking hint that occurred either in reading or converſation; and from this ſource he derived much information, as there were very few men of learning and ingenuity, who were not of his acquaintance at home; and moſt foreigners of eminence in natural hiſtory, or in arts and ſciences, were recommended to his notice and friendſhip. His diligence and œconomy of time was ſuch, that though he never appeared to be in a hurry, he maintained an extenſive correſpondence with great punctuality; acquainting the learned and ingenious in diſtant parts of the globe, with the diſcoveries and improvements in natural hiſtory in this country; and receiving the like information from the moſt eminent perſons in almoſt

every other. His correſpondence with the ingenious *Cadwallader Colden*, Eſq. of *New-York*, and the juſtly celebrated Dr. *Franklin*, of *Philadelphia*, furniſh inſtances of the benefit reſulting from his attention to all improvements *. The latter of theſe gentlemen

* " In 1730, a ſubſcription-library being ſet on foot at " *Philadelphia*, he encouraged the deſign by making ſeveral very valuable preſents to it, and procuring others " from his friends: and as the library-company had a conſiderable ſum ariſing annually to be laid out in books, " and needed a judicious friend in *London* to tranſact the " buſineſs for them, he voluntarily and chearfully undertook that ſervice, and executed it for more than thirty " years ſucceſſively; aſſiſting in the choice of books, " and taking the whole care of collecting and ſhipping " them, without ever charging or accepting any conſideration for his trouble. The ſucceſs of this library " (greatly owing to his kind countenance and good advice) " encouraged the erecting others in different places on " the ſame plan: and it is ſuppoſed there are now upwards of thirty ſubſiſting in the ſeveral colonies, which " have contributed greatly to the ſpreading of uſeful " knowledge in that part of the world; the books he " recommended being all of that kind, and the catalogue " of this firſt library being much reſpected and followed " by thoſe libraries that ſucceeded. During the ſame " time he tranſmitted to the directors of the library the " earlieſt accounts of every new *European* improvement " in agriculture and the arts, and every philoſophical " diſcovery;

tlemen communicated his firſt eſſays on *Electricity* to *Peter Collinſon*, in a ſeries of letters, which were then publiſhed, and have been reprinted in a late edition of the Doctor's ingenious diſcoveries and improvements. Perhaps, in ſome future period, the account procured of the management of ſheep in *Spain*, publiſhed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for *May* and *June*, 1764, may not be conſidered among the leaſt of the benefits accruing from his extenſive and inquiſitive correſpondence.

In converſation *Peter Collinſon* was chearful and uſefully entertaining; which rendered his acquaintance much deſired by thoſe who had a reliſh for natural hiſtory, or were curious in cultivating rural improvements, and ſecured him the intimate friendſhip of ſome of the moſt eminent perſonages of this kingdom, as diſ-

" diſcovery; among which, in 1745, he ſent over an " account of the new *German* experiments in electricity, " together with a glaſs tube, and ſome directions for " uſing it, ſo as to repeat thoſe experiments." *Letter from B. Franklin to Michael Collinſon, Eſq.*

tinguiſhed by their taſte in planting or Horticulture, as by their rank and dignity *.

He was the firſt who introduced the great variety of ſeeds and ſhrubs, which are now the principal ornaments of every garden; and it was owing to his indefatigable induſtry, that ſo many perſons of the firſt diſtinction are now enabled to behold groves tranſplanted from the Weſtern continent flouriſhing ſo luxuriantly in their ſeveral domains, as if they were already

* Among other reſpectable characters with whom he enjoyed an intimate acquaintance, we may include that generous patron of ſcience the Earl of *Bute*, with the Dukes of *Richmond* and *Northumberland*; and with that great luminary of the law, the Earl of *Mansfield*, he lived in habits of ſincere and reciprocal regard.

The late Dutcheſs of *Portland* numbered him among her ſelect intimates; and no one was more condeſcending in eſteem for him than the amiable Lord *Clarendon*: to theſe may be added the late Dukes of *Richmond* and *Portland*, noblemen who acquired more eſtimation from their virtues than from their titles.

With the late Earl of *Jerſey*, and *Henry*, Lord *Holland*, he was alſo cordially united by all the ties of a long cemented, ardent, and mutual friendſhip.

become

become indigenous to *Britain*. He had ſome correſpondents in almoſt every nation in *Europe*; ſome in *Aſia*, and even at *Pekin*; who all tranſmitted to him the moſt valuable ſeeds they could collect, in return for the treaſures of *America*. The great *Linnæus*, during his reſidence in *England*, contracted an intimate friendſhip with *Peter Collinſon*, which was reciprocally increaſed by a multitude of good offices, and continued to the laſt. Beſides his attachment to natural hiſtory, he was very converſant in the antiquities of our own country, having been elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries *April* 7, 1737; and he ſupplied them often with many curious articles of intelligence and obſervations, reſpecting both our own and other countries. In perſon *Peter Collinſon* was rather ſhort than tall; he had a pleaſing and ſocial aſpect; of a temper open and communicative, capable of feeling for diſtreſs, and ready to relieve and ſympathize. Excepting ſome attacks of the Gout, he enjoyed, in general, perfect health, and great equality of ſpirits, and had arrived at his ſeventy-

fifth

fifth year; when, being on a viſit to Lord *Petre*, for whom he had a ſingular regard, he was ſeized with a total ſuppreſſion of urine, which baffling every attempt to relieve it, proved fatal on the 11th of *Auguſt*, 1768.

A Liſt

A

List of *Peter Collinſon*'s Communications,

Publiſhed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*.

Vol.

43. p. 37-9. SOME Obſervations on the Hardneſs of Shells, and on the Food of the Sole-Fiſh. Read *May* 15, 1744.

p. 363-6. An Account of ſome very curious Waſps Neſts, made of Clay, in *Penſylvania*. *April* 25, 1745.

44. p. 7. A Note concerning the Infection of the Diſtemper among the Cows.

p. 70-4. Some Obſervations on the *Cancer major*. *February* 10, 1745-6.

p. 451-4. Some Obſervations on the Balluga-Stone. *March* 12, 1746-7.

p. 456-7. An Obſervation of an uncommon Gleam of Light proceeding from the Sun. *March* 19, 1746-7.

p. 329-33. Some Obſervations on a Sort of *Liſella*, or Ephemeron. *Jan.* 31, 1744-5.

47. p. 40-2. Some farther Obſervations on the *Cancer major*, communicated in a Letter to Mr. *Klein*, Secretary of *Dantzick*. *January* 1, 1750.

Vol.

Vol.

51. p. 459-64. A Letter to the Honourable *J. T. Klein*, Secretary to the City of *Dantzick*, concerning the Migration of Swallows. *March* 9, 1758.

54. p. 65-8. Some Obſervations on the *Cycada* of *North-America*. *Feb.* 23, 1764.

57. p. 464-7. An Account of ſome very large Foſſil Teeth, found in *North-America*. *November* 26, 1767.

p. 468-9. Sequel to the foregoing Account of the large Foſſil Teeth.

A Liſt

A

List of *Peter Collinson*'s Communications,

Printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

1751. *Dec.* p. 561. A List of *American Seeds* imported in 1757, with some Instructions for their Cultivation.

1755. *Nov.* 503. Some Observations on the *White-Pine*, commonly called the *Weymouth Pine.*

Dec. 551. Further Observations on the *Weymouth* and other *American Pines.*

1756. *Jan.* 16. Observations on the *Fir Tree.*

March. 113. Remarks on the Cultivation of some Species of *North-American Evergreen Trees.*

1763. *Sept.* 419. A Plan for a lasting *Peace* with the *Indians.*

1764. *June.* 273. Some Anecdotes of the Life of the late Dr. *Stephen Hales.*

1765. *April.* 159. An Account of the *Sycamore*, or Eastern *Plane-Tree.*

May. 211. Account of the Life of the late Dr. *William Stukeley.*

1765. *Suppl.* p. 596. An Account of the Introduction of the *Tea-Tree* of *China*, and of the elegantly ſpotted *Menſeil-Deer* of *Bengal*, into *England*.

1766. *June.* 278. Account of the Introduction of *Rice* and *Tar* into our *American* Colonies.

July. 321. Deſcription of the Ancient Cheſnut Tree at *Tortſworth* in *Glouceſterſhire*.

F I N I S.

MINUTES, &c.

OF THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY,

RESPECTING THE

FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL.

To the MEDICAL SOCIETY of *London*.

GENTLEMEN,

TO preſerve the memory of illuſtrious characters by ſome permanent memorial, is not only grateful to the friends of the deceaſed, but excites in the living that commendable emulation, which leads to great and virtuous actions. Such were thoſe which will render dear to diſtant poſterity the name of Dr. JOHN FOTHERGILL; in memorial of whom I have ordered a *Medal* to be ſtruck, under the patronage and at the diſpoſal of the *Medical Society* of *London*, held in *Crane-Court*,

Fleet-Street. It will be in gold, of ten guineas value, to be called the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL, and will be given annually, on the 8th day of *March*, to the author of the beſt Eſſay upon a prize queſtion, propoſed by the Society, on a ſubject of *Medicine* or *Natural Hiſtory.*

The manner of propoſing the annual queſtion, and of determining upon the merits of the memoirs of the candidates, I refer to the determination of the Society; being perſuaded, from the unanimity of their meetings, and the learning and judgment of their members, that their deciſions will be calculated to promote medical ſcience in particular, and phyſics in general, which are my motives for requeſting their patronage of the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

London,
May 25, 1784.

LONDON

LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Crane Court, 4th *June* 1784.

SIR,

AT a ſpecial meeting of the *Medical Society*, convened for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration your very liberal propoſal of the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL, to be diſpoſed of annually, at the option, and under the patronage of this Society:

I am ordered to inform you, that the ſame has been conſidered accordingly, and met that warm reception and approbation ſuch a diſtinguiſhed favour was ſo well entitled to:

And that this Society, being highly ſenſible how much you had thereby contributed to its advantage and reputation, order me to preſent you with the Thanks which were unanimouſly voted to you at this meeting.

By order of the Society,

WM. WOODVILLE,

(One of the Secretaries.)

To J. C. Lettſom, M. D. &c.

The

THE following Members of the Medical Society, being appointed a Committee to conſider of the plan and diſtribution of the FOTHERGILLIAN MEDAL; viz.

JAMES SIMS, M. D.
WILLIAM WOODVILLE, M. D.
JOHN MEYER, M. D.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, M. D.
JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M. D.
Mr. WILLIAM NORRIS;

Recommend, That the obverſe of the Medal exhibit

The head of Dr. FOTHERGILL, with this legend;

FOTHERGILLIUS. MEDICUS. AMICUS. HOMO.

In the exergue—*Nat. Mart.* 8, 1712. *Ob. Dec.* 26, 1780.

The reverſe—Hygeia ſtanding near the tomb of Dr. FOTHERGILL, holding in her right hand a wreath to crown the ſucceſsful candidate, who is preſented by Æſculapius.

The legend—DON. SOC. MED. LOND. AN. SAL. 1773, INSTITUT.

REGU-

REGULATIONS *reſpecting the* MEDAL.

1. THAT the Medal be given annually to the author of the beſt Diſſertation on a ſubject propoſed by the Society, for which the learned of all countries ſhall be invited as candidates.

2. Each Diſſertation ſhall be delivered to the Secretary, written in a legible hand, in the Latin, Engliſh, or French language, at leaſt two months before the meeting for adjudging the Medal.

3. With it ſhall be delivered a ſealed packet, with ſome device on the outſide; and within, the author's name and deſignation.

4. The ſame device ſhall be put on the Diſſertation, that the Society may know how to addreſs the ſucceſsful candidate.

5. There ſhall be a Committee appointed by the Society, for the purpoſe of adjudging this Medal, conſiſting of the Council; to whom ſhall be joined ſuch other Members as the Society ſhall think proper; and their ſentence ſhall be final.

6. The

6. The Medal ſhall be adjudged on the 8th day of *March*, that being the birth-day of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL. The firſt Medal ſhall be adjudged in the year 1787.

7. No Diſſertation with the name of the author affixed can be received, that the Committee may decide on the merits of each, without any knowledge of, or partiality for, the author.

8. All the Diſſertations, the ſucceſsful one excepted, ſhall be returned, if deſired, with the packets unopened which contain the names of the authors.

The following Queſtion is propoſed as the ſubject for the firſt Prize Medal:

" *What diſeaſes may be mitigated or cured*
" *by exciting particular affections or paſ-*
" *ſions of the mind?*"

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APPENDIX.

BESIDES the Lives of Dr. FOTHERGILL, already mentioned in the Preface, Dr. *Simmons*, in his valuable publication entitled *The London Medical Journal*, vol. iv. anno 1784, has given "*Biographical Anecdotes of the late* JOHN "FOTHERGILL, M. D. &c." conſiſting of twenty-ſeven octavo pages.

In the fourth volume of the Hiſtoire de la Société Royale de Médicine, anno 1780, 1781, Dr. *Vicq d'Azyr* has publiſhed ELOGE *de* M. FOTHERGILL, in thirty-four quarto pages, wherein he politely acknowledges "*Je dois à* M. Lettſom *la plus grande* "*partie des renſeignemens que j'ai reçus* "*ſur la vie de* M. FOTHERGILL."

In the forty-ſixth page of the foregoing Memoirs, Cinnamon and ſome other ſpices

are

are curſorily introduced: it might have been added, that, " not only the Cinna-
" mon-Tree, but a great number of other
" valuable plants, the natives of the ſpice-
" iſlands in the Eaſt, are happily planted
" and growing in a luxuriant ſtate in *Ja-*
" *maica*, owing to the care and attention
" of Lord *Rodney*, who, during his ever-
" memorable and ſucceſsful voyage in the
" *Weſt-Indies*, in the courſe of the late
" war, ordered a ſhip which the *French*
" had purpoſely ſent from the *Iſle of Bour-*
" *bon* to *Martinique* with thoſe Plants on
" board, but which was fortunately taken
" by one of his lordſhip's cruiſers, to be
" immediately ſent to *Jamaica*, and the
" plants placed under the care of a proper
" gardener."

FINIS.

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